

## Swedish Inventor Has New Oil Light

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Edison enabled us to enjoy the benefits of electric light, Count Welsbach's mantle made it possible to have the incandescent gas light, but it remained for a Swedish engineer named Johnson, now living in Toronto, to devise a lamp that would burn ordinary, everyday kerosene oil and produce a light said by the many scientists who have seen it to be whiter than electric. The lamp is as simple to operate as the old style oil lamp, burns without odor, smoke or noise and is proving a sensation where oil light is needed.

Mr. Johnson offers to send a lamp on ten days' free trial and will even give one to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. A letter addressed to S. N. Johnson, 405 Logan Ave., Toronto, will bring full particulars about this wonderful new lamp. He has an interesting agency offer, too.

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## True Stories about Life Insurance

### He Had No Use For Life Insurance

HE had a business worth \$50,000 at one time. He was ambitious to have it grow to one of \$100,000. But when, at the close of his career he sold his business to retire, he salvaged only \$11,000.

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Thirty years ago he had little or no use for life insurance. Today he says insurance is like an anchor in the cross-currents of life.

**The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada**  
WATERLOO, ONTARIO 382

## Agricultural Trends in U.S.

Secretary Jardine's report contains items of interest for the Canadian farmer

THE report of the secretary of agriculture of the United States for the fiscal year 1927 contains some items that should be of interest in this country. One is that the total expenditure of the department for all purposes was over 153 millions for the year. Of this, 47 millions was for regular work and 106 millions for other than regular work. Among the items in the latter classification was nearly 83 millions granted as federal aid to the States for highway construction.

In the last seven years the farm population of the United States has declined more than 3,000,000. In 1920 it stood at 31,000,000. In 1925 it was less than 29,000,000 while on January 1, 1927 it was estimated at 28,000,000. The report, however, calls attention to the decline in some states that set in as far back as the early nineties, and to the decline in a considerable number of the states between 1910 and 1920. The normal trend was accentuated by the post-war depression.

### Important Economic Factors

In connection with the decrease in farm population, several important economic factors have to be considered. Says the report: "In the nine years since the world war ended our agriculture has undergone far-reaching changes that have materially increased the output of both land and labor. Tractors have replaced many horses and mules, releasing land for other uses than the production of feed and forage. Improved harvesting machinery has come into wide use. The size of the average farm has increased. More productive crops have been planted. Livestock of increased productivity has become widely dispersed. Farm management has become more efficient, a better balance has been established among agricultural enterprises and progress has been made in adjusting production to market requirements. The result is an increase in farm production more rapid than in the country's population."

The statement that farm production has increased more rapidly than the population of the country, made as it is by the secretary of agriculture, is interesting to say the least. The increase in the population of the United States since July 1, 1918, is in the neighborhood of 13 million people, or about 12 per cent. The decrease in farm population has been about 10 per cent. There has therefore been an amazing increase in the efficiency of the farmers of the country.

### Farmers' Methods Improving

In the period 1919 to 1924 there was a decrease of 13 million acres in crop land in the United States accompanied by a decrease in the number of farm animals, in the number of farms and in the farm population. Yet in the aggregate crop production the five-year period 1922-26 was greater by five per cent. than the preceding five-year period. The output of animal products increased 15 per cent. The increased productivity of the farm worker is estimated at 15 per cent. as between these two successive five-year periods. The increase in labor efficiency is attributed in part to the utilization of more productive livestock and crops and in part to the increased use of machinery and power on the farm. There was a gain in the amount of milk and meat produced per unit of feed consumed. In the latter period about 20 per cent. more milk was produced from four per cent. more cows. There was a shift from beef cattle to dairy cattle and hogs which accounted for part of the increase.

The use of motor trucks, automobiles and tractors in taking the place of horses and mules, released between 15 and 20 million acres of land, formerly used in producing hay and pasture to feed horses and mules, for other purposes. In the five years ending with 1925 the reduction in mature horses and mules in the country was 1,254,000, while in the same time tractors on farms in-

creased from 246,000 to 506,000. One of the significant results of power machinery, which makes cheaper production possible, has been that production has been pushed further west into the semi-arid sections. This is true of corn and still more so of wheat. In the Great Plains region, farms growing small grains have increased in number in recent years, while in the country, as a whole, the number of farms growing wheat and corn for grain has decreased. Mechanized farming is also shifting the cotton belt. There is a tendency toward specialized cotton growing in Texas and Oklahoma. The department sees in these recent developments the beginnings of a process of geographical specialization in the production of crops adapted to mechanized farming.

### The March of the Combine

The eastward march of the combine is noted in the report. In 1927 half of the wheat crop of Kansas was harvested by the combine. It is estimated that this machine reduces the amount of labor for harvesting and threshing 400 acres from 120 days of man labor to 30 days. Studies conducted in the Great Plains area by the department showed that the combine practically eliminates the use of transient labor. This year 300 combines were used in Illinois and they were even introduced into Delaware and Virginia.

Wheat production for the year is estimated at 867,000,000 bushels, compared with a five-year average of 808,000,000 bushels. Desirable milling wheat for domestic consumption gave returns to the grower at least 15 cents a bushel above the value of export grades. At Kansas City premiums for choice hard red winter wheat ranged as high as 35 cents a bushel. A car of wheat marketed at Minneapolis showing 16 per cent. protein commanded a premium of 65 cents a bushel. The wheat exported consisted mostly of non-premium grades.

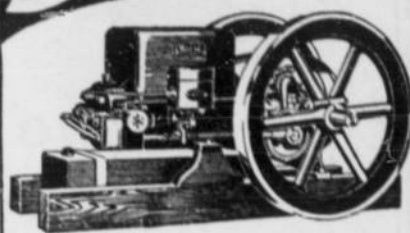
The tendency continues for imports of dairy products to exceed exports increasingly. Exports of condensed and evaporated milk declined 20 per cent. At times domestic butter prices exceeded the 12 cent tariff and resulted in imports of that commodity. The average increase in milk production is about 4,000,000,000 lbs. a year. Cheese production is declining on account of the demand for milk for other purposes. Existing tariff duties, says the report, give reasonably effective protection from foreign competition.

In 1914 the total direct taxes collected from the American farmers and farm owners was less than \$350,000,000. Last year it amounted to at least \$900,000,000 an increase in the 12 years of 150 per cent. while the value of agricultural production increased during the same period by 60 per cent. In many sections the farmer's tax bill on the average amounts to at least one-third of his net income, after paying other expenses and allowing for a small depreciation on buildings.

### The Farmer and the Tariff

The references of Secretary Jardine to the tariff should be of interest to many Guide readers. He reiterates his view that the tariff on agricultural products should ensure the home market, but thinks that an impartial study of the question is needed to correct any discriminations that exists as between different agricultural products and as between agriculture and industry. The tariff, he says, is now substantially benefiting many branches of agriculture and he thinks a study should be made of the manner in which the tariff affects different commodities so that this benefit may be increased. Information is also wanting as to how far the benefits of the tariff to agriculture are offset by disadvantages due to its effect on things the farmer has to buy. He reiterates his belief that the time is coming when the tariff will be of more importance and more value to agriculture than to industry in the United States, since agriculture is becoming less, and industry more, dependent on foreign markets.

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## A Bean Crop

Iver Dragsted, formerly of Kitsville, Missouri, now owns 320 acres of non-irrigated land in Idaho. This year he received \$3,901.50 for beans harvested from 90 acres—a return of approximately \$43 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN THE SAME LOCALITY CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$100 TO \$150 PER ACRE.**

Sam Nulph, on 41 acres of irrigated land in Idaho, produced more than 1,600 bushels of beans. He sold the crop for \$4,679.02—a return of approximately \$114 per acre.

T. A. Weatherby, a neighbor of Mr. Nulph's, produced more than 2,200 bushels of beans from 58 acres. At threshing time the value of the crop was \$5,890. **SIMILAR LAND IN THIS IRRIGATED DISTRICT CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$175 TO \$250 PER ACRE.**

In all parts of Idaho farmers are producing crops having a value from \$25 to \$100 per acre. A booklet (27-H) has been prepared covering the agricultural possibilities of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE,

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# \$7,240 CONTEST CLOSES January 31

Those Entering Now  
Have as Good a Chance to Win the Big Prizes  
As those who sent in their solutions soon after the Contest began  
**BUT**

there is no time to lose. The opportunity to share the contents of the "Treasure Chest" will soon be gone—this is the last time this "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle picture will appear. Obey that impulse—find the solution now!

Don't envy your neighbor if he wins. Surely you can add as carefully and accurately as he can.

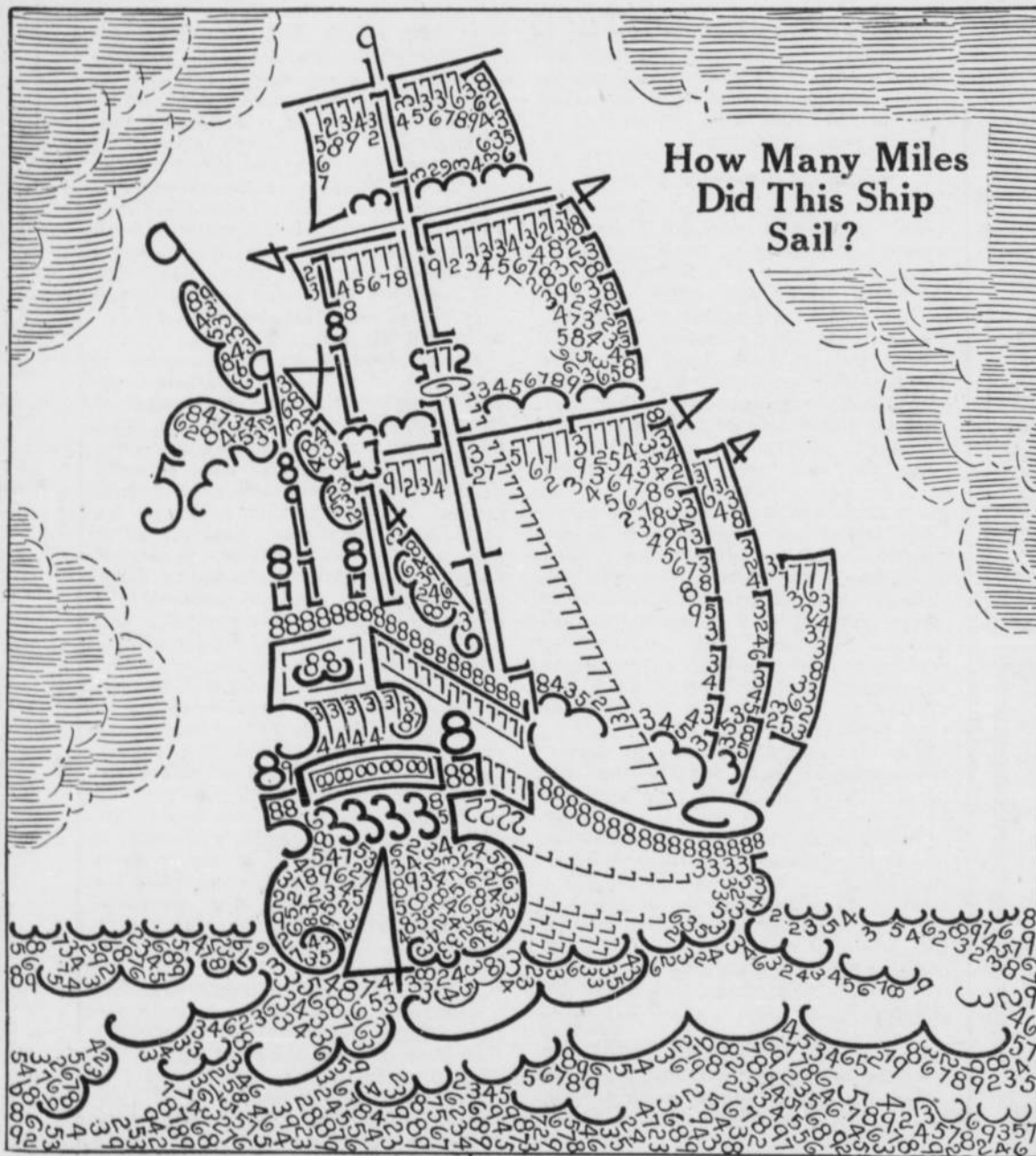
Don't miss the thrill of this splendid Contest.

There are ten of the best cars money can buy to choose from including the new Ford Fordor Sedan.

See January 1 issue for complete prize list and rules.

The chance of winning a \$2,000 prize will be gone in a few days—don't hesitate!

\$1.00 qualifies you for any prize, including your choice of the \$1,200 first prize cars. It also pays for a three-year subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide—Canada's Greatest Rural Magazine.



How Many Miles Did This Ship Sail?

Will you be one of the 255 happy people when the prize list is published—you can if you wish.

There is still time to win but no time to delay.

You should have no difficulty winning some of the \$1,280 "extra cash" offered with the Grand Awards.

Anyone would be proud to own any of the ten cars offered.

Every reader has an equal chance—every prize is paid in full to the rightful owner.

Simply write your solution with your name and address on a sheet of paper and send it in not later than January 31. Solutions from outlying points must reach Winnipeg not later than February 6

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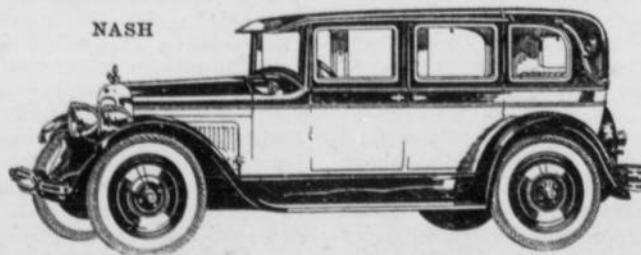
You can obtain the answer by adding together all the figures in the picture thus:  $6+2+9+7=24$ . The sum total of all the figures is the number of miles the ship has sailed. Every figure is complete—no tricks—no illusions. No figures hidden among the clouds. There are no one's (1) and no ciphers (0) in the picture. The tops of the 9's are closed and the bottoms straight. The 6's have a curved top and the bottom is not closed.

## The Second Puzzle

Some readers have the impression that the second puzzle (if one is necessary) is very difficult. They also fear they may be successful with this first puzzle yet lose out on the second puzzle, but such is not the case. If two or more persons solve the second puzzle, the person with the best answer wins the first prize and the person with the second answer, the second best prize and so on.

Some papers conducting figure puzzle contests are using a different kind of "Tie-Breaker," but anyone who can add and subtract can solve the "Tie-Breaker" we used last year. The rules will be quite clear so that it will be easy to understand how to go to work, in fact, the second puzzle will be far more interesting than the first. The style of the second puzzle The Guide uses offers more thrills and is superior to some simple puzzle that several persons can succeed in solving, making it necessary to divide the prizes. In this Contest the winning of a prize depends upon careful work, not upon the personal tastes of the Judges nor upon luck.

Your Choice of three \$1,500 Sedans and \$500 Extra Cash for First Prize



\$1,500 NASH MODEL 32 FOUR-DOOR SEDAN. Has a sensational seven-bearing motor. Comes to you fully equipped. You will get a thrill out of its speed, power, and smoothness.

## How to Win

The winning of a prize depends entirely upon your solution to this puzzle. Only in case you tie with someone else for a prize will it be necessary to solve a second puzzle. Note that the winning of a prize does not depend upon the number of subscriptions sent in, but "extra cash" is offered with the first prize at the rate of \$50 for each \$1.00 sent in up to \$10. Remember \$1.00 qualifies your solution to compete for any prize and also covers a three-year subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide. You don't have to send in any more money unless you wish. You can be sure of fair and impartial treatment. "The Guide" always pays its prizes so don't miss this last opportunity to send a solution. Wire or phone for extra charts if there is time, but be sure to mail your solution not later than January 31.

Watch for Announcement of Correct Answer in the February 15 issue of this Publication

ADDRESS YOUR SOLUTION TO THE CONTEST DEPARTMENT

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



### SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Subscription price, in Canada, 50 cents per year, three years for \$1.00, except in Winnipeg city, where subscription price is 75 cents per year. Subscription price in United States and all other countries outside of Canada \$1.00 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each month

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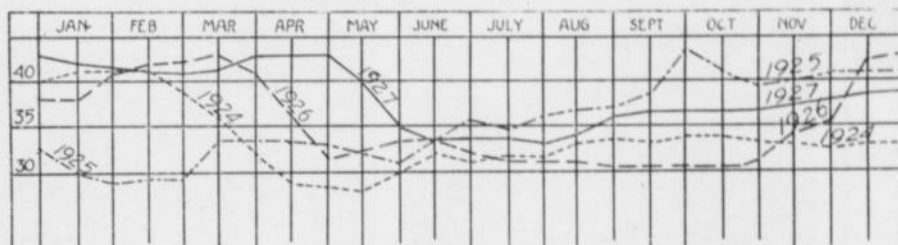
### ADVERTISING POLICY

We believe, through careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have any reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

## Casting Bossy's Horoscope

*Changing dairy market conditions and an acute shortage of cows have unsettled things but the future looks promising*

By R. D. COLQUETTE



The trend of butter prices in the last four years in Winnipeg. The prices are those paid to Winnipeg manufacturers for solids.

**A** SURVEY of the dairy situation in Canada presents many interesting and in some cases baffling aspects. Creamery butter production in the prairie provinces has lost a lot of ground in the last year. Canada, with an old established dairy industry and almost unlimited possibilities in dairy production has ceased to export butter and this winter will import millions of pounds from New Zealand. Exports of cheese, which exceeded 233,000,000 pounds in 1903, fell to less than half that amount in 1922, and then recovered to 148,000,000 in 1925, has again entered on what looks like a permanent decline. In spite of the U.S. tariff wall a lot of milk and cream is now going into the United States. The whole milk market of the country is faced with a shortage of supply. There is a dearth of dairy cows all over the continent. Buyers from the United States have been very active in Eastern Canada during the past season with the result that the movement of dairy stock to the United States has reached unprecedented proportions. This had increased the shortage in Canada and boosted prices, particularly of high-producing stock. Never before did the dairy industry in Canada face a more complex and critical situation.

### Decline in Butter Production

The high point in creamery butter production in the West was reached in 1926. In 1927 it fell off alarmingly. In Alberta the reduction for the first nine months was 19½ per cent. below the corresponding period for the previous year. For the month of November it was down 30 per cent. In Saskatchewan the first 11 months of the year showed a falling off of 4,425,605 pounds or over 27 per cent. In Manitoba the decrease for the whole year, in spite of a marked increase in the last five months, was 1,218,330 pounds or 7.9 per cent. A reassuring feature of the situation in Manitoba was the increase which set in in August while production was falling off in the other two provinces. In October the increase over October, 1926, actually reached 23.6 per cent.

There are causes for the general falling off of butter production in the West during the year. In the first place it

is just possible that for a while butter production was expanding rather too rapidly. It more than trebled in ten years and from a condition in which large quantities had to be imported a point was reached where the exports from the prairies reached considerable proportions. With the return of good wheat prices many farmers quit milking so many cows. Climatic conditions were a big factor; the fall of 1926 was wet and cold, cows went into winter quarters in bad shape, winter feed was poor and last spring was late and cold. The improved beef market absorbed a lot of cows and the herds became depleted. The trade arrangements with Australia were extended to New Zealand, and New Zealand butter is coming into the country under a cent a pound duty. This has depressed winter prices and reduced production. The organized farmers' contention, that the tariff increases prices on a commodity which is on an import basis, has been amply confirmed in this case.

Canada has never been a great butter exporter. In only four years during the present century have exports exceeded 30,000,000 pounds. The heavy salted, quick flavored type of butter produced in Eastern Canada is not suitable for the British market. In recent years, however, the export type of butter has been produced in Western Canada and it has been well received in the old country. But now there is none of it

to export. It might reasonably be expected that the country would at least supply its own needs, yet imports from New Zealand will, it is estimated, reach 10,000,000 pounds this winter and it is now entering the country at both Vancouver and Halifax. It will likely be for sale on every important Canadian market before the grass grows again.

The fresh milk situation is complicated. Whole milk is required for city trade, for the condensers and for cheese making and the export of milk to the United States further complicates matters. The rapid increase in population and the increased per capita consumption of milk of the great consuming centres of the New England States has created a situation in which the dealers have been reaching out further and further for supplies. They now draw heavily from southern Quebec and eastern Ontario. In the last fiscal year the value of cream and fresh milk exported to the United States was \$8,740,979 more than one-third total value of exported cheese, which is the great export dairy product of Canada. There was, however, a slight falling off in milk and cream exports during the first six months of the present fiscal year. The trade has become so important that a few years ago American officials conducted an investigation of the conditions under which milk and cream were produced on Canadian farms and

the Lenroot-Taber bill, passed about a year ago, outlined the conditions under which milk and cream from Canada will be accepted for importation into the United States. The result is that Canadian producers who ship to the States have to live up to the standards set in the United States for American farmers.

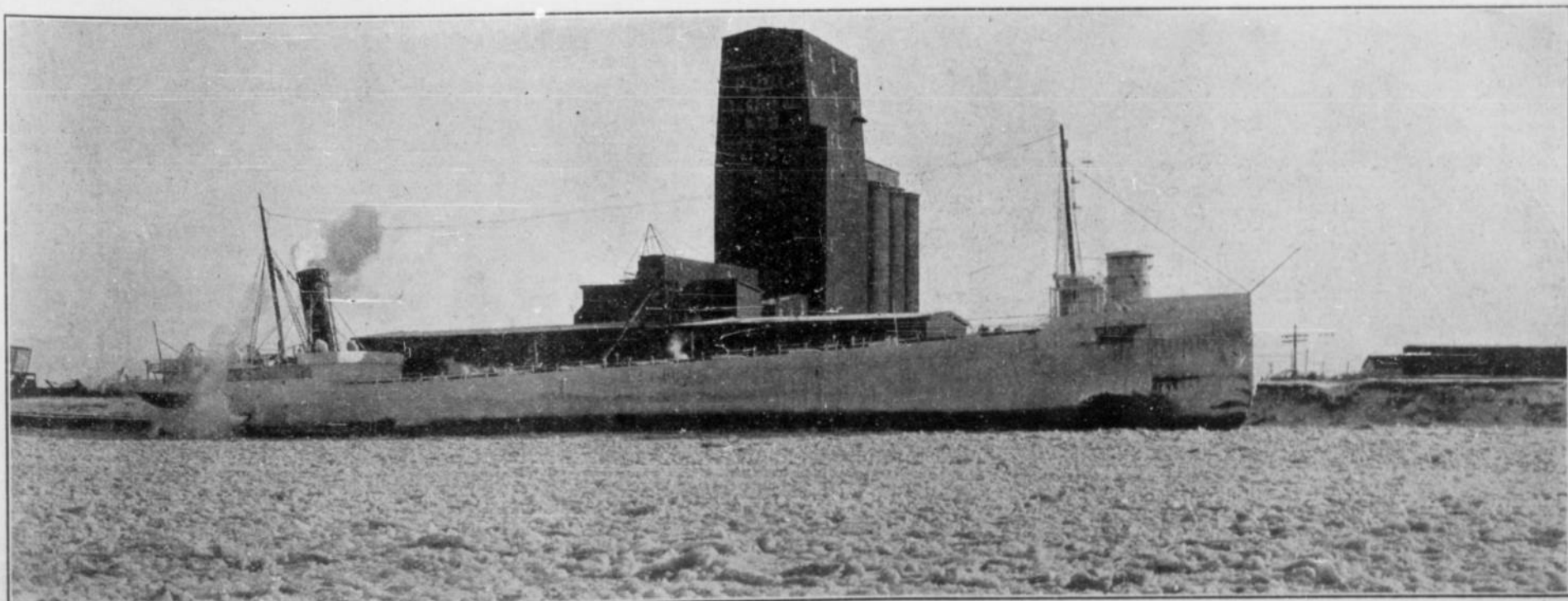
### Changes in the Dairy Map

The export trade in milk and cream is having an important effect in Canada. Montreal supplies on the south and west of the city have been greatly reduced. That city is reaching further and further up the Ottawa valley for its supplies, cutting off what was formerly part of the Ottawa milkshed. Ottawa, in turn is reaching out west toward Lanark county and invading the cheese factory territory. Cheese factories are being put out of business over a wide area. One possible result of the new situation may be that eventually cheese will give place to cream and whole milk as the great export dairy product of Canada.

Professor H. H. Dean of the Ontario Agricultural College, in a public address in December predicted a shortage in the whole milk market in some areas of the country. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, announced about the same time that he did not foresee such a shortage and instanced Calgary as the only city in Canada where a shortage existed. Milk was, he said, being brought to Calgary from the Fraser River Valley in B.C. This instance, as cited by Mr. Motherwell, indicates how far it is possible to carry milk, especially in cold weather when the only possibility of a shortage exists. It is not generally recognized how far milk can be safely hauled. Sweet milk has been shipped regularly from Wisconsin to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for years in special tank cars built on the principle of the thermos bottle. The regular trade in milk from Ontario and Quebec to New England cities is another example of how far it can be carried under present methods of refrigeration.

What has all this to do with Western Canada? It is having a very important effect already. To produce milk you must have cows. There is a critical shortage of cows in the New England

Turn to Page 32



A grain carrier tied up at Fort William after a gruelling December trip through Lake Superior.



# The King of the Wyandotte World

How Hon. John S. Martin,  
Ontario's Minister of Agriculture,  
developed a hobby  
into a great business

By F. E. ELLIS



**H**ON. JOHN S. MARTIN, minister of agriculture for the province of Ontario, is the champion

hobby rider of the American continent. This claim covers a wide territory; but consider what is back of it. Even the Hon. Mr. Martin himself would be quite free to admit that his success both financial and political, started with a back-yard flock of chickens which he regarded solely as an interesting hobby. The story of how that hobby became a great business is an interesting one.

"Jack" Martin, as he is known to everyone in South Norfolk, the constituency that he represents in the Ontario House, spent his early days on a farm near Port Dover. He had all of a farm boy's interest in the things of the farm, but he was not intended to be a farmer. He attended high school, went on to Toronto University, graduated and settled down, as he thought, to an academic career as lecturer in classics and principal of the Port Dover High School.

## His Hobby Became His Business

Unfortunately for his academic ambitions, however, he had a hobby. From his earliest days on the farm he had had a love for chickens. Thirty-four years ago he made his first start in poultry with a few Light Brahmas. In 1885 his father presented him with a trio of Barred Rocks. Later he had White Leghorns. Finally he settled on White Wyandottes as the breed that was most satisfying. Now, as a breeder and exhibitor of Wyandottes, he is known the wide world over.

When still a high school principal, John S. Martin had achieved fame as an exhibitor and so enamored did he become with his hobby that, 20 years ago, he startled his friends and amused everybody by announcing his intention to resign from the teaching

Hon. John S. Martin, Ontario's minister of agriculture and her leading poultry showman.

The white Wyandotte in all his excellence. This cockerel won first at the Madison Square Garden show, New York.



profession and make his hobby his business. It seemed like a rash move. The poultry business at that time was notorious for its high percentage of failures. But time has been his justifier. He is now the uncrowned king of the Wyandotte world. His "Regal" Wyandottes have won consistently at every great show in America. Breeders have come from every civilized country in the world to buy his stock. So great is his South American business that he has issued a catalog in Spanish. Only recently, on the same day, shipments were made to South Africa, Argentine Republic, Japan and a number of shipments to the United States.

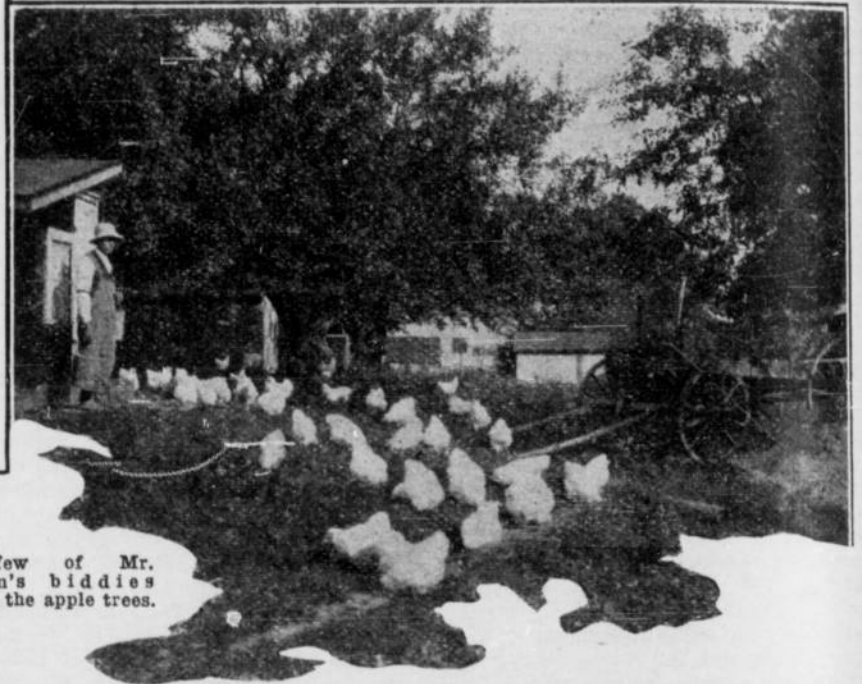
## Politics and Chickens

The writer had heard much of the beauty of the Martin home on Silver Lake. My first visit convinced me that all that I had heard came far short of giving an adequate conception of the home of the Wyandotte king. That visit was made shortly after Mr. Martin had been installed in the Ferguson cabinet, following the defeat of the Drury government. When we arrived in Port Dover the town was decorated with flags and bunting and the whole community had turned out to do honor to the new minister. It was his first taste of political honor.



An exquisite bit of old Ontario on Mr. Martin's Port Dover farm.

This summer I again called at Port Dover. I was glad to find that political success—for Mr. Martin has successfully weathered another election—has not caused him to lose interest in his farm and chickens. He is still the enthusiastic poultry fancier of earlier days and much readier to talk chickens than politics. Of course, the active work of the farm is more directly under the control of Chris. Quanbury, the efficient foreman of many years, but the proprietor spends as much of his time as possible on his farm.



A few of Mr. Martin's biddies under the apple trees.

A more desirable site for a rural home could not have been selected. The old home, now converted into offices, and the new home, purchased a few years ago, stand on a high bank overlooking Silver Lake, a pleasant body of water formed by the widening of the River Lynn. The park that surrounds the buildings was planted decades ago by the English gentleman who built the present home of the Martins and has the charm that goes with Old Country planting. The giant trees had reached full development a couple of generations back, but the well-kept drives and walks and the beautiful flower garden are a tribute to the good taste of Mr. and Mrs. Martin. Off to the left a wire fence encloses a deer park. All of this was made possible through the intelligent and business-like development of an interesting sideline.

## 10,000 Letters a Year

There are over 200 acres in the Martin farm, but the poultry runs are confined to a 30-acre tract across the road from the residence. There I inspected old birds that had been famous in their day and young stock that will probably be as famous in the future. These were of both the Regal and Dorcas strains, the latter a development of the former, but with the emphasis on egg production. In the plant there is accommodation for several thousand adult birds and a greater number of growing stock.

An idea of the extent of the business may be gleaned from the fact that five stenographers are employed during the busy season and the postage bill alone amounts to \$2,500 a year. His mail brings him 10,000 enquiries a year and his sales will total 5,000 transactions. A large part of his business is with the United States, where he has long been the leading winner in White Wyandottes at the largest shows. He has refused as high as \$3,000 for one of his great show birds, and even when he cuts his prices in half at mid-summer he still gets prices that would give most poultrymen entrancing visions of a swift journey to Easy Street. He is reaping the reward of being at the top.

It would take too much space to give in detail the victories of Regal Wyandottes.

Here is a sample or two: This fall Mr. Martin won the championship at the New York State Fair at Syracuse for the 22nd consecutive year. The year 1926, however, was the banner year for the Regals. The Sesqui-Centennial Exposition was staged at Philadelphia and Mr. Martin won 10 out of 12 first and seconds and four silver cups. "I consider this my greatest victory to date," was Mr. Martin's comment on this feat.

Some years ago this showman par excellence realized that there was a growing demand for bred-to-lay stock. Unlike many other fanciers who have spent their time in berating the bred-to-lay idea while their business slipped away from them, Mr. Martin prepared to meet this new situation. Nor did he make the mistake

of swinging entirely to record stock. He is too good a breeder for that. He realized that, in the long run, the demand would be for bred-to-lay stock of good standard quality. Trapnests were installed and in the second year of this work he discovered an exhibition pullet with the splendid record of 241 eggs.

## The Famous Dorcas Line

"This female I named Dorcas," says Mr. Martin in telling of this phase of his breeding work. "She had many other qualities besides being a good layer. She had all-round good exhibition quality, splendid color, good shape, neat head points and plenty of size. The following season I mated her to a good cockerel bred from a female with a record of 205 eggs. This cockerel also had fine exhibition quality and was good enough to win in any competition. This is the foundation of what I call my 'Dorcas' line. In building up this line I have discarded all specimens that did not have fair exhibition quality and, naturally, my progress has been slower than it would have been had I taken only heavy egg production into account. The demand for Dorcas-bred stock has been tremendous and from all parts of the country I have splendid reports."

"What is the future of the poultry business in Canada," I asked Mr. Martin.

"The recent World's Poultry Congress, held in Ottawa, should do a lot for standard bred poultry, especially Canadian standard bred poultry," was his reply. "We have a wonderful climate in Canada for the rearing of healthy poultry and at the congress our poultry made a big impression on those in attendance. A great many sales were made at the congress and since. Personally, I can see an increasing demand for Canadian bred poultry."

"And the future for White Wyandottes," we queried further.

"I have always had a splendid demand for my surplus stock and my birds have gone all over the world. Up to the present time my difficulty has been to rear enough birds. I have never yet been able to satisfy the demand. By reason of the fact that the White Wyandotte is an all-round fowl, a splendid layer and also a good table bird, I feel that it will always be one of our favored varieties."

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# Turning Sunshine into Sugar

*Canadian Sugar Factories Ltd., makes promising start with a new industry in Southern Alberta*

By P. M. ABEL

THE idea of a sugar beet industry for Southern Alberta blossomed forth in 1922. In that year wheat didn't bring back the cost of growing it and critters were hardly worth hauling to market. Everyone realized it was bad business for farmers to be tied down to wheat and cattle. But there were lots of them who shook their heads dubiously at the idea of a sugar beet industry, because it had been tried before without success. However, the optimists had their way, and this year, 1927, has seen the third beet crop processed and another half million added to the farm payroll of a small area.

It hasn't been all plain sailing. There have been some expensive mistakes made. But Alberta's sugar industry may be declared safely beyond the experimental stage, and it is now possible to make some kind of a forecast as to its future.

It took a couple of years of missionary effort before the idea of a sugar-beet industry could become a reality. First of all it was necessary to guarantee the sugar company 6,000 acres of beets, the minimum which can be profitably handled by one factory. Farmers in the Raymond district are much like folks everywhere else. When it is a question of abandoning old practices and taking a chance with a new crop, there are always plenty who think it is time enough to make a change after neighbor Jones has demonstrated that it can be profitably done.

## Requires Special Knowledge

After the acreage was promised, the sugar company had to spend a busy year educating the beet growers. It is only human nature for the man who has been talked into paring down the acreage of his main crop to take special care that it goes on the best land, leaving for the beets a field that doesn't matter anyway. That's the sure road to failure. Beet land must be prepared like a garden. Before the Raymond company sunk a spade into the site of the proposed factory, it had to employ a staff of field men to keep in continual touch with growers, prompting them for their own sake to work a year ahead for profitable yields.

The factory was built in 1925 while the first crop of beets were turning Alberta's incomparable sunshine into sugar. For it was an exceptionally favorable year up till September. From then till freeze-up Alberta was visited by a succession of storms and cold spells. Under these conditions the sugar content of the crop dropped to 14 per cent., and the work of harvesting it was considerably increased. Growers got panicky about an early freeze-up with the crop still in the ground, so they harvested the beets and piled them in the fields. Alternate freezing and thawing ruined a large portion of the piled roots. The company could have refused to take them, but with an eye to holding the confidence of the growers, paid for everything, sound or rotten, processed thousands of tons spoiled beyond any hope of profitable manufacture, and threw the last 2,000 tons out on the dump heap for manure. It was about as unhappy a be-

ginning as an infant industry could experience.

If the growers had had to content themselves with the cash return for beets on that first crop, the sugar company would have had to enlist the combined services of church and state to get 6,000 acres signed up in the following year. But farmers began to discover that there was money in the by-products of the industry, in some cases enough to completely recover the loss on the crop.

## Valuable By-Products

To begin with there are the tops, left on the ground when the beets are pulled. Cattle feeders in the American sugar beet states calculate that the tops are worth 50 cents per ton of roots, and even Raymond's first poor crop ran seven tons of beets per acre. In Idaho and Utah cattle running on fields strewn with tops, with very little supplementary feed, get fat between the beet harvest and the new year. Alberta sheepmen came to an early appreciation of the value of tops and offered \$2.50 to \$3.00 per acre.

The second by-product, beet pulp, must be bought back from the factory, but the beet grower gets it for 50 cents a ton up to New Year, for 60 cents a ton till March 1, and for 75 cents a ton thereafter. Is it worth it? Here is the answer: Non-growers, who are not entitled to a share of the pulp, would pay twice the fixed price if they could get it.

Lastly there is Betalasses, not palatable to humans but otherwise as good as molasses. From time immemorial this has been prized as one of the most valuable concentrates known to livestock feeders, but on account of high transportation charges from distant points of manufacture, it has been ruled out for feeders in Western Canada. With the establishment of the Raymond factory this commodity became, for the first time, available at a price where there was a profit in feeding it, and as feeders throughout the West become educated to it, prospects are that the Raymond factory will not be able to supply more

than local requirements.

Besides these considerations, farmers had learned something about growing beets, their fields were in better condition, and they could look forward confidently to something more profitable than the scanty seven-ton crop of the first year. It takes the first seven tons of a beet crop to pay expenses. Slightly more if the beets are of poor quality as they were in 1925. Tonnage in excess represents profit. If the irrigated sections of Idaho and Utah produce 12 tons per acre as a regular thing, and 15 tons frequently, there is no reason

seriously affected. Some of the fellows who weren't entirely converted to thorough preparation lost their entire acreage. Summer conditions were good, but on September 23, came a frost so severe that all growth was stopped. That meant reduced tonnage. But it was compensated for by an ideal October which allowed the beets to ripen nicely, giving two per cent. higher sugar content than in the previous year. With good beets to work on, the refinery struck its stride in 1926. Ninety thousand bags of sugar were manufactured, and at some times the factory, which runs night and day during the season, was handling a thousand tons of beets every 24 hours.

The advance recorded in 1926 has been more than maintained in 1927. At the time of my visit the 1927 crop was not all sliced, but it was estimated



Henry Klassen, Coaldale, Alberta, in a 135-acre field of beets that look as though they would turn out 12 tons per acre.

why Alberta, with its longer hours of summer sunshine should not turn its back forever on that seven-ton record of the first year.

## Ideal in Rotation

Moreover, through long years of wheat growing farms in the new beet district had become badly polluted with weeds. This first stand of beets made it very apparent that no better cleaning crop could be asked for. That doesn't mean that beets can compete with weeds. But it does mean that the amount of cultivation required to grow a paying crop of beets soon cleans up a piece of land. These considerations all told. Without any extraordinary effort the sugar company increased the contracted acreage to 6,700 in 1926.

This second season of operation was a peculiar one for beet growers. The spring was so dry that germination was

that the 38,000-ton turnover of the previous year would be nearly doubled. The crop which averaged seven tons per acre in 1925, and eight tons in 1926, will turn out very close to nine tons per acre for 1927. Prices for sugar have advanced within the past year so that growers will receive a minimum price of \$7.00 a ton for beets—perhaps equal last year's price of \$7.97. As it costs about \$54 to raise an acre of beets, most growers will come out of it with a substantial profit.

The way in which payment for beets is determined presents something of a novelty for the man who lives on grain tickets. It used to be the practice in the sugar beet regions of the American mountain states for the factories to put an arbitrary price on beets in the way milling companies buy wheat. The sugar makers put the price as low as they could in order to ensure profit for themselves, but not so low as to let competing factories cut into their business. If the price of sugar went up the factories made a killing. If it went down, the factory got it in the neck. No one was satisfied. One year the farmers thought they were being trimmed, and they probably were; in the next year the money lenders had the factory by the throat.

The Farm Bureau and the factory owners got together and devised a system

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This modern plant of the Canadian sugar factories at Raymond, Alberta, replaced the pioneer factory which was started in 1903 and abandoned in 1913.



# The War Trail of Big Bear

By WILLIAM BLEASDELL CAMERON

## CHAPTER XIII

### The Fall of Fort Pitt

ON the morning of April 14, Corporal Cowan, Constable Loasby and Henry Quinn left Fort Pitt on a scouting trip.

A little later Big Bear's warriors appeared at the top of the hill, 800 yards behind the fort, demanding its surrender and that the police give up their arms. Little Poplar, who was camped with his family on the south bank of the Saskatchewan opposite Pitt, first saw the hostiles and with characteristic Indian inconsistency warned the garrison.

To this demand Captain Dickens replied that he would hold the fort while there was a man able to point a gun. The Indians held a council and decided that its capture by direct attack would cost them too many men. They therefore sent a second message to say that the police would be allowed to evacuate the fort without molestation if they would do so. Big Bear and Little Poplar accomplished this. The old chief's letter, written by Halpin, reads as follows:

"Fort Pitt,  
"April 14, 1885.  
"Sergeant Martin,  
N.W.M.P.

"My dear Friend,  
"Since I first met you long ago, we have always been good friends. That is the reason why I want to speak kindly to you: please get off from Fort Pitt as soon as you can. Tell your Captain that I remember him well, for since the Canadian government has had me to starve in this country he sometimes gave me food. I do not forget, the last time I visited Pitt he gave me a good blanket. That is the reason that I want you all out without any bloodshed. We had a talk, I and my men, before we left camp at Frog Lake and thought the way we are doing now the best, that is to let you off if you would go. Try and get away before the afternoon, as the young men are all wild and hard to keep in hand.

"P.S.  
"You asked me to keep the men in camp last night and I did, so I want you to get off to-day.

"Big Bear."

Captain Dickens still refused to move and the Indians next day resorted to strategy. They invited W. J. McLean, chief trader of the Hudson's Bay Company in charge at Pitt, to a parley in the open ground half-way between the fort and the camp. Against the wish of Captain Dickens, McLean went, taking with him as interpreter a half-breed, Francois Dufresne. Without exciting his suspicions, they gradually drew McLean away until out of range of the fort and then told him the discussion would be concluded in their camp. McLean had no alternative but to go with them. They were all seated, McLean urging them to return to Frog Lake and abandon the idea of taking Pitt, when the three scouts, Cowan, Loasby and Quinn, returning from their trip, came suddenly in view and attempted to ride past the camp.

Instantly all was excitement. The Indians seized their guns and rushed to cut off the scouts. It was over in a few moments—the garrison at the fort took a hand—but the account of this must be reserved for another chapter.

Alarmed by the firing, McLean jumped to his feet and said he must return to the fort. Wandering Spirit levelled his rifle on him, but Little Poplar threw his arms around McLean.

The war chief placed his hand on the chief trader's shoulder.

"You stay here!" he stated bluntly. "You are a prisoner."

At the command of the Indians, Mr. McLean then wrote the following letter:

"Top of the Hill, Fort Pitt,  
"April 15, 2 p.m.

"My Dear Wife,  
"Most unfortunately I have been too confiding in the Indians and have come into camp. After I had had a long talk with them and they had spoken at length, they would not have it otherwise than that the police must and should go away at once. I continued talking with a view of gaining time for the three men who were out. They, the scouts, came on the main road and firing ensued. Immediately the whole camp went after them. I thought the Indians were

family, the civilians and the Company's servants prepared to join him.

The position of the police was now most precarious and a retreat was ordered. There was no longer any reason why Dickens should attempt to hold Pitt, since he and his men alone remained. But little time was left for preparation. Ammunition and provisions were placed in the scow and carrying the wounded scout, Loasby, with them, the detachment marched down to the landing. The scow was launched, but water poured in through the open seams. It seemed for a time as if it would be impossible to cross the river. There was an interval of dreadful suspense—that the Indians would take advantage of the delay and attack was anticipated by everybody. But Big Bear kept his word and with the help of Little Poplar held in check the more truculent members of his band. At last the opposite shore was reached. Little Poplar's family was in camp there and the part of the sub-chief in restraining the young men loses some of its glamor from this fact.

It was a terrible night. A terrific storm raged, the river had broken only on the 10th, and great blocks of ice raced on its turgid angry flood—but let me



One of the original Fort Pitt buildings now standing and in good repair at Onion Lake, Sask.

aware of the men being out and said nothing about them. Had I spoken, perhaps things might have been different. Now, in the excitement, they have made me prisoner and have made me swear by Almighty God that I will stay with them.

"Alas, that I came into the camp at all, for God only knows how things will turn out now. They want you and the children to come into camp and it may be for the best that you should. If the police cannot get off the Indians are sure to attack to-night, they say, and will burn the fort. I am really at a loss what to suggest for the best. For the time being we might be safe with the Indians, but provisions will be scarce after a short time and we may suffer. The chiefs and councillors say they will let me go down the Beaver River with my family, and if so we should be all right. Stanley must come also and everyone connected with the Company. They want Malcolm and Hodson also. I will write you again after hearing what Captain Dickens says about allowing you all to come out. I candidly believe it best that you should come, as the Indians are determined to burn the fort if the police do not leave. They have brought coal oil with them for the purpose and I fear they will succeed in setting fire to the place. The Indians promise that beyond a doubt after you all come out they will retire and give the police time to get off before making any move. They wish you to bring your things at once. We must do all we can to move out before dark so as to give Captain Dickens and his men a chance to get away. May God bless and guide you all for the best.

"W. J. McLean."

On receipt of this letter Mr. McLean's



Constable Loasby of the mounted police, who, though wounded, escaped death by the tomahawk.

Kahneepotaytayo, head dancer of Big Bear's band in 1885. This picture was taken in 1925.

quote from the diary of Corporal R. B. Sleight, the gallant soldier who had left Frog Lake just before the outbreak and escaped so many dangers, only to meet kismet a little later:

"April 2—Constable Roby left with team for Onion Lake, brought back lumber. Indians out there terribly excited. Mr. Mann, farm instructor, with wife and family arrived at 1 a.m. with report all whites killed at Frog Lake. Assembly at 12 p.m. All hands working all night, blocking windows and making loopholes in all buildings. Double picket.

"3—Good Friday. Henry Quinn in from Frog Lake, reported all whites shot. They were led out for execution, when he ran for his life and managed to escape; poor fellow played out and showed good grit. Everybody busy pulling down outside buildings and barricading fort.

"5—Mr. Quinney, Episcopal clergyman, escaped from Onion Lake, held short service. Indians heard shouting on hill during night; shots fired.

"7—Stockade being erected. The Misses McLean show great courage and each, rifle in hand, stands at a loophole. Men work like horses and are cheerful. All civilians sworn in and

armed. Bastion put up left front of fort. Sentries in each house; four hours duty each. 9—Second bastion put up orderly-room corner.

"14—No relief; things look blue. Everybody in good spirits. Body of Indians at top of hill; 800 yards from fort; 250 Indians armed and mounted. Big Bear sent letter down; everybody to evacuate fort and give up arms. Doors barricaded; men in places. Big war dance on hill. Indians skulking through woods in every direction. Double sentries on barracks.

"15—Hudson's Bay Company employees, 28 in number, gave themselves up to Big Bear. Impossible to hold fort now, so had to retire gracefully, carrying Loasby across the river in scow and camp for the night, not forgetting to bring colors along. Nearly swamped in crossing; scow leaking badly. General idea prevailed we would be attacked going down river. Thus ended the siege of Fort Pitt.

"16—Up at 4.30 after a wretched night; snowing fast and very windy. Moving slow. Several men frost-bitten. Clothing frozen on our backs. 17—Started 7 a.m. Ice running very strong. Some narrow escapes on ice jams. Camped at 9 for dinner. Resumed trip at noon. 18—Dull and cold. Much ice running. 19—Left Slapjack Island 7.15 a.m. Ran five hours. Camped Beaver Island. Ran three hours; camped Pine Island for night. 20—Here all day. Barricaded scow; inspected arms. Rough-looking parade. Wounded man better. 21—Left 7 a.m. At 11

hailed Josie Alexander and two policemen on south bank with despatches for us. Battleford safe; troops expected daily. Ran all day; stopped small island for night. River falling; stuck on sandbars. All slept aboard scow; two men on picket.

"22—Started 5.45 a.m., reached Battleford 9 a.m. Garrisons turned out and presented arms. Police band played us into fort. Enthusiastic greeting. Ladies gave us a grand dinner.

Among the valuable things secured by the Indians at Pitt was the gold

watch worn by Charles Dickens and bequeathed by him at his death to his son, Captain Francis J. Dickens. The police were obliged to leave practically all their personal property when they quitted Fort Pitt and in his anxiety for the safety of his men the captain must have forgotten for the moment that his famous father's most cherished gift to him, this watch, was in his trunk. A few days later a half-breed, Alfred Schmidt, showed me the watch at Frog Lake.

"I give you for fifteen dollar," he said.

I examined it closely. The engraving on the outside of the case had been partially effaced by wear. On the inside was traced the name "Charles Dickens" and a date. A small gold locket attached to the chain held a miniature of his wife and a braid of her hair.

I should have liked to secure the watch, with the view of returning it to the captain should our paths ever cross again. This seemed so problematical to make it appear hardly worth while planning for the future. Besides, the Indians had appropriated everything possessed, including my money; fifteen dollars was away beyond my depth.

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# THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation

Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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## Hudson Bay Report

The report of Frederick Palmer, the English harbor authority engaged by the Dominion government to investigate the harbor sites at Nelson and Churchill, shows that he had little difficulty in arriving at his conclusions. The single advantage of Nelson, judging by Mr. Palmer's findings, is that it is 87 miles nearer than Churchill to The Pas. Mr. Palmer was requested to submit the comparative cost of an initial development which would provide for three ships at the docks and three more moored in the harbor. He estimates that the capital cost of completing the works already begun at Nelson would be \$26,155,550, compared with \$8,450,159 for construction work at Churchill, a difference in favor of the latter point of \$17,705,391 for harbor works only. From the difference must be deducted the cost of building 87 more miles of railway, estimated at \$5,085,000, which leaves a net difference in favor of Churchill of \$12,620,291. The annual charges for interest and up-keep, including the extra railway mileage to the Northern port, is estimated at \$1,474,594, for Nelson and \$413,980 for Churchill. In addition, says Mr. Palmer, there would be heavier handling costs for freight and grain at Nelson owing to the more cramped conditions there. It would take six years to complete works at Nelson; Churchill will be ready in half that time. As to comparative ice conditions the report states that the evidence at both ports is vague and inconclusive and that no satisfactory or reliable decision can be given in regard to them.

Concerning room for extension, Churchill is found to be incomparably the better site. Borings show that a channel can be made to accommodate vessels up to 40 feet draught in comparatively easily dredged sand, gravel and clay with occasional boulders. Wharfage can be extended to provide for vessels in a straight line with mooring space for 20 more. To provide equal facilities at Nelson is entirely out of the question, on account of prohibitive costs.

Granted that ice conditions are equal, Mr. Palmer's report indicates that the one thing against the northern port is an additional railway haul of 87 miles. Over against this is a saving of one-half in the capital cost, a million a year in up-keep and interest charges, lower handling costs at the port, and a much better and more accessible harbor, that can readily be enlarged to accommodate any volume of traffic that is likely to develop.

The whole Hudson Bay Railway situation is gradually emerging from the fog that surrounded it. The report of Mr. Palmer, who is internationally recognized as a leading harbor authority, dispels a good deal of this fog. In the meantime the air patrol is gathering definite information on ice conditions in Hudson Strait. Not until late in November was ice sighted coming down Fox Channel and it was December 10 before the western entrance to the Strait was blocked. Had systematic efforts to compile such definite information been made at an earlier time, millions of dollars would have been

saved to the taxpayers of the country on the Hudson Bay Railway.

## Rust Research Endangered

The rust scourge has cost this country many millions of dollars in the loss of grain crops. In recent years rust losses have come to be the rule rather than the exception. This condition brought about the establishment of the rust research laboratory at the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg. Exhaustive experiments are being carried on at the laboratory by highly trained experts aiming at the production of a rust-proof wheat suitable for general cropping. The production of a satisfactory rust-proof wheat will add to the annual wealth production of the country, probably more than any single objective in research work now being carried on. Not only the farmers who are growing the grain but the country at large is looking anxiously forward for results from the rust research laboratory.

The staff engaged in this extremely important experimental work is highly trained in this particularly technical type of research endeavor. Reports current in Winnipeg and throughout the country are to the effect that other educational and research institutions, both in Canada and the United States, are anxious to secure members of the rust laboratory staff and have offered very attractive financial inducements. Ottawa, it is said, has taken refuge behind the civil service classification which limits the payment to these experts to a figure which is inadequate for the quality of the work required. It can hardly be expected that men of the type required can be retained unless they receive what the market is offering for their services. Canada is engaged in a tremendous work of development. It must not be forgotten that we are situated right alongside the wealthiest nation in the world and that our technically trained men are constantly being taken away by higher salaries paid to the South. While we may not be able to compete in all directions, the stiff-necked attitude at Ottawa will be resented if the rust research work is retarded by the lack of proper payment to the men who are engaged in it. The most highly trained experts available should be kept on the job of rust research until that problem is solved.

## Sound Principles Recognized

During the past month the business world of Canada has paid rather a striking tribute to the soundness of a farmer-owned commercial institution. At the annual meeting of the United Grain Growers Limited, in November last, the shareholders authorized the issue of \$3,750,000 of five per cent. bonds to raise money for the Company's magnificent new terminal elevator at Port Arthur and other financing. The bonds were issued only a few weeks ago and yet in that short period have all been taken up. The purchasers included some of the largest and most important investors in Canada who ranked these securities as a gilt edged investment. The price of \$96.25 at which the bonds were offered made the rate of interest 5.30 per cent. This is less than one per cent. above the rate at which provincial governments have recently borrowed money and is understood to be the most favorable rate ever made on western industrial bonds.

This very favorable rate of interest shows the general estimation in which the company is held and indicates that this farmer-owned-and-operated company is regarded as one of soundest business institutions in Canada. This is a remarkable change in sentiment from 21 years ago when the farmers of the West established the United Grain Growers and had great difficulty in securing credit.

The farmer owners of the company also

will have reason to feel well satisfied with the sale of these bonds as indicating the safety of their own investment in the shares of the company. It demonstrates the value of applying sound business principles in the conduct of all business and the fact that a farmer-owned-and-controlled company can apply these principles in the conduct of its affairs just as is done with all successful commercial institutions.

## An Unparalleled Situation

The increasing thousands of tourists and visitors who come to Canada every year from England, Europe and United States often want magazines and farm journals containing articles descriptive of Canada and Canadian conditions. They naturally want to read about Canadian problems, Canadian agriculture, Canadian institutions, Canadian industrial, financial and transportation development. They go to the news stands in the railway depots, or in the book shops, or wherever magazines are sold. They find all these places loaded with American magazines with only here and there a Canadian publication. Naturally the visitor assumes that Canadian publishers have very little enterprise when they allow their market to be captured by their foreign competitors. The tourist will also be surprised that the Canadian people read mostly imported magazines.

But, if the tourist approaches a Canadian publisher or anyone conversant with the facts he will quickly discover the main reason for the curious situation. He will find that all these American periodicals come into Canada free of duty. He will find that they are often printed on paper manufactured from Canadian pulp wood which they buy in the United States far cheaper than it can be bought in Canada. He will find that American publishers buy their machinery much cheaper than it can be purchased in Canada. He will find that everything is favorable to the American publisher. Next he will be amazed to learn that the Canadian government imposes, for the benefit of the wealthy paper manufacturers, heavy protective taxes upon magazine printing paper made in Canada. He will find that the Canadian government imposes taxes on all the machinery used for printing Canadian periodicals except newspaper presses and typesetting machines. On top of all this he will discover that the Canadian government levies a sales tax on practically everything a Canadian publisher has to purchase. When the visitor has digested these facts he will realize at once the chief reason why the American publishers almost monopolize the Canadian market.

If our visitor is well informed he will realize that he has come across a situation that does not exist anywhere else on earth, where the periodical reading matter for a nation is chiefly supplied from a foreign country. He will also realize that as a result of the situation prevailing the foreign publishers are practically bonused to come in and capture the Canadian market while the Canadian publishers are handicapped in almost every way in the development of their industry. It is a situation that has no parallel in any other industry in Canada, and we doubt if it has a parallel anywhere in the world.

There is an application now before the Tariff Board asking that all these handicaps be removed from the Canadian publishing industry so that it may be placed on an even footing with its American competitors. The application was put in on November 18 and the paper manufacturers asked for three weeks in which to make a reply to state the reasons why the duty should not be removed from printing paper used by magazines and farm journals. They have already delayed their reply by more than seven weeks, quite



plainly with the purpose in view of preventing the Tariff Board from making a report in time to reach the government before parliament opens. We do not believe that public opinion in Canada will permit the continuance of such grossly unfair discrimination against an important Canadian industry.

### The Friendly Trees

When this western prairie country was populated only by Indians and buffaloes, the Indians regulated the migration of the buffaloes by the use of prairie fires. The result was that all young trees were killed and the prairies produced nothing but grass. With the gradual settlement of the country the buffalo disappeared, the Indians withdrew to the reservations, the prairie fire era passed away and trees began to spring up naturally in many places. The old idea that trees would not grow on the prairie has been dispelled.

About 25 years ago the Dominion government established a forestry station at Indian Head, Saskatchewan, from which in the intervening period some 90,000,000 trees have been distributed free to settlers all over the prairie provinces. Thousands and thousands of settlers now have windbreaks and shelter belts of poplar, willow, Manitoba maple, caragana and other deciduous trees as well as spruce and pine. These plantations have sheltered the homes and the gardens from the drying winds of summer and the bitter blasts of winter. In addition to their utility value in making the homes warmer and reducing the fuel bills, these plantations have given a homelike appearance and increased the selling value of the farms. There is a friendliness and a companionship in trees of which is an intangible value impossible to measure. From time immemorial every advance in civilization has been accompanied by the planting of trees around the homes and thus it goes on across our prairies.

There are still many thousands of prairie homes that lack the protection and companionship of trees, yet the Dominion government stands ready to supply trees free of charge for planting around all these homes. All that is necessary for those who want to plant trees around their homes is to send an application at once to the Dominion Forestry Station, Indian Head, Saskatchewan, and ask for 1,000 or 5,000 trees, as may be required. The application will be placed on file and full instructions will be sent out for the preparation of the soil during the coming season. A government inspector will visit the applicant during the summer and assist in laying out the plantation and give valuable information for the care and culture of the trees during their earlier years. Then in the spring of 1929 the shipment of trees will go forward from Indian Head. Don't forget the application must be put in right away, at any rate not later than March 1, 1928.

### Customs Probe Report

The report of the Customs Probe Commission is now in the hands of the government and it is expected that the next session of parliament will be asked to approve legislation based on the findings of the Commission. Although the evidence brought out at the hearings indicates in a general way what the recommendations of the commission will be, they will not be known in detail until the report is tabled in the House. It is likely, however, that they will include such matters as modifications in the treaty with the United States regarding smuggling, the closing up of some ports of entry, and the enlarging of others, and suggestions for the control of the illicit liquor traffic into United States. It is to be hoped that the report contains some definite recommendations with regard to campaign funds. It was definitely shown in the evidence that the liquor interests were freely contributing to the campaign funds of

both the old political parties. This was amongst the most important evidence brought out by the probe and unless something is done to curtail such practices, one of the most fruitful sources of corruption in Canadian public life will remain open.

One of the riddles of Canadian politics is that the King government is charged with the responsibility of cleaning up the customs situation. It was while the Department of Customs and Excise was under the administration of the Hon. Jacques Bureau, who is now comfortably seated in the Senate, that it reached probably the lowest point in efficiency and morality that has ever been reached by a federal government department. At the time of the King government's resignation, the Liberal party seemed to be headed straight for a term in opposition. The Conservative party, led by one of the most astute parliamentarians who ever sat at Ottawa, seemed just as sure of a term on the treasury benches. Yet, within three weeks, owing chiefly to such Conservative blunders as Mr. Meighen's shadow government, the Liberal party's stock was rising rapidly and within three months the party was restored to power, charged with the responsibility of cleaning up a mess for which it was largely responsible.

It is a matter of general satisfaction that the government, up to the present, has done pretty well in the customs clean-up. Under Mr. Euler the Department of National Revenue has been created out of the old Customs and Excise Department and the Income Tax Branch. There has been a general improvement in the efficiency with which the national revenues are collected. Income tax collections in particular have been increased by many millions of dollars, by getting after the income tax dodgers. Important reforms have been affected in the preventive service and regulations have been tightened up all along the line. Still further reforms may be provided for in the forthcoming legislation.



Canada's Great National Handicap





Upper left: Jos. W. Kirk, Prelate, Sask., standing in a field of ripening wheat. Upper right: After the storm. Mr. Kirk holding a bunch of straws to show length. Lower right: The combine at work in tangled grain. It gleaned 44 bushels per acre of 2 Northern off this 100-acre field. Mr. Kirk adds: "This was the worst fall I ever saw, raining most of the time. Yet even under these conditions I was well pleased with the performance of the combine."



## Harvesting---New Style

Prof Evan Hardy reports on some phases of combine operation to Saskatchewan agricultural societies

THE past season has been very unfavorable for the use of the combine. The grain was badly frosted and rusted in most areas in Saskatchewan. The fall was extremely wet, with heavy dews, making early operation impossible. The straw was very heavy and in a tangled mass making it extremely difficult to cut. The result was that many were disappointed at the area which could be covered in a day with the combine. It was found to be impossible to cut more than about 25 to 30 acres each day, when cutting started at from 8.30 to 11 in the morning and stopped at dark. The average acres cut per machine in 1926 was over 600, while for 1927 an estimate indicates that the average acreage is about 450 acres.

The fact that the combine could only be operated a very short day, due to the lack of daylight, and that usually at dark the grain was hard and threshing well, encouraged a number of combine users to equip their machines with either Prestolite or electric spotlights and cut after dark. Experiences varied, but night cutting was considered successful, some cutting as late as from 11 p.m. to 2 a.m., thus increasing the acreage cut per day and also the quality of the grain as far as the moisture content is concerned.

### Might Pay to Have Two

There has been a great deal of tough grain threshed with the combine this past season because the operator could not wait in the morning until the crop was dry. It was of course better to cut the grain when tough than to leave it standing in the snow uncut. However, it raises the question as to how many acres should one plan to cut with one 15 or 20-foot machine. This question cannot be answered generally for all localities. Many 10-foot machines have cut 400 and 500 acres this past season. Also the 15 and 20-foot machines have cut from 800 to 1200 acres, but the fact still remains that in order to cut as much as indicated, large quantities of grain were cut and threshed when tough. Some of the operators have concluded that it was not good business to figure on cutting more than 500 acres per 15-foot machine. One man indicates that this year if he had been cutting with two machines during the first 10 days of harvest instead of one, that he would have saved a great deal on the price of the second machine by the saving in the grade as compared to the grain cut before and after the week of rain this last fall.

Apparently nearly all of the combine users were attempting to cut and thresh too large an area this past harvest to turn out hard, dry grain.

Two or three years ago the Campbell Corporation, farmers in Montana, adopted the combine method for harvesting their grain crops. They were not satisfied to wait after it was possible to cut the crop with the binder. As a result, the manager of the Corporation,

T. D. Campbell built conveyors on three old binders after removing the knotters heads so that four binders cutting 8 feet each could be trailed after a tractor, cutting and placing 32 feet of crop in a windrow. After the crop had cured, they fastened a double cylinder type hay loader behind the table of a combine and picked up the windrow, elevating it on to the combine table and threshing it.

Since that time, the farm machinery companies have recognized the criticism to the use of the combine in that the crop must stand from 10 days to two weeks longer than when cutting with the binder for the grain to become dead ripe, and have designed swathing machines which will cut and windrow 16 to 20-foot swaths of grain. These can afterwards be picked up by the combine and threshed. A very simple and satisfactory pickup has been designed to pick up the windrows of grain.

### Swathers Stood Test

The conditions existing during the 1927 harvest were favorable for testing the method of swathing the grain in connection with the use of the combine. Grain was swathed with binders, headers and swathing equipment designed to operate in conjunction with the combine. There were 16 swathers used in Saskatchewan, cutting and swathing about 3,000 acres of crop. The 25 swathers used in Alberta have averaged about 300 acres per machine, totalling 7,500 acres of crop.

The swathers used in Saskatchewan were quite satisfactory. The grain lay in the swaths on the stubble through the two weeks' rain without any more damage than the grain in the stooks, some bleaching being evident in both cases.

The grain was placed in a narrow windrow, which was well supported by the stubble so that it could be easily picked up, and so that there was ample ventilation for rapid drying after the rain.

The use of the swather apparently lengthened the season during which the combine could be used. Those using the swather this year indicated that they could swath the grain as soon as it was able to be cut with the binder, and that the grain dried very quickly lying in the swath so that it could be picked up and threshed from 3 to 4 days after it had been cut. If this is true, the grain can be cut, swathed, picked up and threshed before it would ordinarily be fit to combine from the standing grain. The swather will undoubtedly be used with the combine in sections of the country where it is difficult for the grain to ripen uniformly. Also it will be used extensively during the years when the crop is filled with green weed growth, making it possible for the weed growth to dry and be separated from the grain by being blown out with the straw. The use of the swather will undoubtedly enlarge the areas in which the combine method of harvesting will be practical.

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## STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

It is not too late to enter, but the last announcement of *The Guide's* big contest appears on page 2. Read it.

Although teeth are white

# STILL..

Pyorrhea strikes  
4 out of 5



FEW people realize that Pyorrhea attacks even when teeth are clean and snowy white.

And as a result, this foe of health takes heavy toll from 4 out of 5 after forty and thousands younger. A needless sacrifice!

Take this precaution: See your dentist every six months. Every morning and night use Forhan's for the Gums. As a dentifrice alone, you would prefer it.

Without the use of harsh abrasives, it easily helps to keep teeth clean and white and also protects them

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Get a tube of Forhan's. Use this dentifrice every day. Massage your gums daily with Forhan's, following the directions in the booklet that comes with tube. Teach your children this good habit. Two sizes—35c and 60c.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.  
Forhan's Limited, Montreal

## Forhan's for the gums

MORE THAN A TOOTH PASTE

IT CHECKS PYORRHEA



# The Royal Bank of Canada

General Statement



30th November, 1927

## LIABILITIES

Capital Stock Paid up.....		\$30,000,000.00
Reserve Fund.....	\$30,000,000.00	
Balance of Profits carried forward.....	1,809,831.87	
	\$31,809,831.87	
Dividends Unclaimed.....	17,626.79	
Dividend No. 161 (at 12% per annum), payable 1st December, 1927.....	897,748.00	
Bonus of 2%, payable 1st December, 1927.....	598,828.00	
	33,324,034.66	
	\$63,324,034.66	
Deposits not bearing interest.....	\$208,073,871.65	
Deposits bearing interest, including interest accrued to date of Statement.....	514,562,219.15	
Total Deposits.....	\$722,636,090.80	
Notes of the Bank in circulation.....	42,556,200.94	
Balances due to other Banks in Canada.....	868,199.55	
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	23,003,141.20	
Bills Payable.....	5,028,058.15	
Liabilities not included in the foregoing.....	250,596.82	
	794,342,287.46	
Letters of Credit Outstanding.....	36,997,581.33	
	\$894,663,903.45	

## ASSETS

Gold and Subsidiary Coin on hand.....	\$26,730,568.45	
Gold deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	8,400,000.00	
	\$35,130,568.45	
Dominion Notes on hand.....	\$41,187,574.00	
Dominion Notes deposited in Central Gold Reserves.....	7,600,000.00	
	48,787,574.00	
United States and other Foreign Currencies.....	26,238,115.01	
	\$110,156,257.46	
Notes of other Canadian Banks.....	3,237,424.66	
Cheques on other Banks.....	38,350,978.06	
Balances due by other Banks in Canada.....	2,489.90	
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada.....	31,904,401.11	
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities, (not exceeding market value).....	73,307,380.36	
Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian, (not exceeding market value).....	31,296,226.90	
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks, (not exceeding market value).....	15,890,650.17	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	53,338,787.44	
Call and Short (not exceeding thirty days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks and other Securities of a sufficient marketable value to cover.....	97,949,246.74	
	\$455,433,842.80	
Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	\$225,536,860.84	
Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) after making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts.....	153,411,835.01	
Non-Current Loans, estimated loss provided for.....	2,241,802.58	
	381,190,498.43	
Bank Premises at not more than cost, less amounts written off.....	13,670,315.46	
Real Estate other than Bank Premises.....	1,917,113.95	
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank.....	1,462,119.72	
Liabilities of Customers under Letters of Credit as per contra.....	36,997,581.33	
Shares of and Loans to Controlled Companies.....	2,171,636.59	
Deposit with the Minister for the purposes of the Circulation Fund.....	1,300,000.00	
Other Assets not included in the foregoing.....	520,795.17	
	\$894,663,903.45	

H. S. HOLT,  
PresidentC. E. NEILL,  
General Manager

### AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA:

We have examined the above statement of Liabilities and Assets at 30th November, 1927, with the books and accounts of The Royal Bank of Canada at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches. We have verified the cash and securities at Head Office at the close of the Bank's fiscal year, and during the year we counted the cash and examined the securities at several of the important branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and in our opinion the transactions of the Bank, which have come under our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank. The above statement is in our opinion properly drawn up so as to disclose the true condition of the Bank as at 30th November, 1927, and it is as shown by the books of the Bank.

A. B. BRODIE, C.A.,  
of Price, Waterhouse & Co. } Auditors.  
JAS. G. ROSS, C.A.,  
of P. S. Ross & Sons.

Montreal, Canada, 27th December, 1927.

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance of Profit and Loss Account, 30th November, 1926.....	\$1,409,674.58	
Profits for the year, after deducting charges of management, accrued interest on deposits, full provision for all bad and doubtful debts and rebate of interest on unmatured bills.....	5,370,145.69	
	\$6,779,820.27	
APPROPRIATED AS FOLLOWS:		
Dividends Nos. 158, 159, 160 and 161 at 12% per annum.....	\$3,386,010.40	
Bonus of 2% to Shareholders.....	598,978.00	
Transferred to Officers' Pension Fund.....	100,000.00	
Appropriation for Bank Premises.....	400,000.00	
Reserve for Dominion Government Taxes, including Tax on Bank Note Circulation.....	485,000.00	
Balance of Profit and Loss carried forward.....	1,809,831.87	
	\$6,779,820.27	

Montreal, 27th December, 1927.

## Kinalmeaky Farm

Once upon a time its principal harvest was the crop of young English gentlemen learning farming "in the colonies"—Now on secure business basis

CERTIFIED milk is one of the most highly specialized products put out by the dairy industry and Kinalmeaky Farm, about a dozen miles west of Winnipeg, produces more of it than any other establishment in Western Canada. At the time of my visit there were 115 cows milking, although the management try to keep the number up to 130 cows the year around.

"Fifteen minutes from cow to bottle." That's the slogan at Kinalmeaky, and during each one of those fifteen minutes every last precaution is taken to keep the milk from the slightest breath of contamination, bacterial or physical. To begin with, the cows are tuberculin tested, and there is a veterinary hospital on the farm, so that any ailing beast is immediately isolated from the others.

cement base, they were all straightened up, only a few breaking under the strain. Unless the visitor were told about it, he would never guess.

The cows at Kinalmeaky are fed from two large upright silos. Before spring comes they freeze in 1½-feet from the outside, but the day's feed is thrown into the stable to thaw—one of the advantages of a cow barn where it never freezes. Wm. Innis, manager of this big farm, had recourse to the same scheme that so many others resorted to last year. As the spring was too late to take a chance with a corn crop, he sowed sunflowers and is quite satisfied with the quality of the feed it makes. The silage is fed at noon, from 20 to 25 pounds with chop dusted over it. Morning and night feeds at 6.30 consist of roughage, usually brome hay supplemented with chopped grain.



The cow barns at Kinalmeaky farm, Headingly, Man.

The barns, while not show places, are modern structures, well ventilated and lighted, and whitewashed throughout the whole interior. Of the stable routine it is enough to say that it is so thorough in its efforts to produce clean milk that the flies pass the place up in the summer as uninteresting. And there isn't a screen door or window on any of the barns!

That style of farming costs money, and it is necessary to get twice as much for the product as for ordinary market milk in order to make it worth while. Furthermore the market for a specialized product like certified milk is strictly limited, and it is not the purpose of an article like this to convert people to the way of producing it, but there are some of the features about the Kinalmeaky plant which might have a place wherever stock are housed.

That remark is particularly true about the ventilating system at Kinalmeaky. Good stable ventilation in this cold climate is a thing rarely met with. At Kinalmeaky the stables accommodate 90 cows each. In spite of the moisture from this number of animals, plus the evaporation from the floor which is washed twice daily, there was no condensation of moisture on roof or walls, and consequently, no vexatious drip. Cold fresh air is admitted in vents 5x16 inches on a level with the floor and carried in shafts between the scantlings to be released close to ceiling. There is one cold air entrance for every ten cows. Foul air is carried off through openings in the ceiling along the centre line of the cow barn. There is a foul air exit for every ten cows, each exit regulated by a slide. By making allowance for the velocity of the wind and the difference between inside and outdoor temperatures, the temperature inside the barn can be kept almost constant all winter long. The four air exits all lead to one cupola, which is about 2½-feet square.

Kinalmeaky Farm has had an interesting experience with barn equipment. Two barns were built in 1908, fitted with standard Beatty cow stanchions and partitions. That was in the day before it was customary to galvanize this class of stable fittings. In one of the buildings the equipment, frequently painted, stands as it was installed, with occasional replacements of small parts on which there is wear.

The other barn was blown down in the cyclone of 1922. The whole superstructure collapsed, bending the steel equipment over like reeds bowed over by winter snows. Without taking any of the steel equipment out of the

One look along the row of cows would convince the visitor that Kinalmeaky is not the hobby of a rich man maintained to get newspaper notoriety, but a dollar and cents proposition. There is not the slightest pretence made at breeding up the herd. It is one of the few dairy farms in the province where a scrub bull may be about as valuable as a good pure-bred, as the calves are for the most part knocked on the head as they come.

All the milking stock has to be bought, and experience has shown that it isn't easy, in Manitoba at least, to step out and buy good dairy cows any day in the week. Consequently the herd shows as much variety in color and form as Ringling's circus. Certified milk regulations demand that the milk shall test four per cent. That necessitates keeping quite a number of Jerseys and Guernseys. The experiment of bringing car loads of dairy cows from Wisconsin has been tried. It was successful in every respect but one— whoever buys cows in this way ought to have a veterinary history of the herds from which his purchases come.

If regularity of routine counts for anything in a cow barn, the clockwork precision at Kinalmeaky ought to get the best out of a herd. The working force is divided into outside and inside crews. One of the inside men starts washing udders at 3.30 a.m. The remaining eight come on at four and milking is finished by feeding time at 6.30. All milking is done by hand. After breakfast comes stable cleaning and grooming of the cows. The inside men, on account of their early rising hour, get two hours off, from 12.30 to 2.30 p.m. after which stable cleaning and grooming again, and milking from 4.30 to 6.00. The outside men, of whom there are five, haul feed and manure for loft accommodation will only house a month's roughage, and enormous quantities of straw are required for bedding.

The milkers carry their filled pails immediately to the bottling house where it is cooled and put into quart glass bottles with a double cap. The milk house requires one man full time.

Kinalmeaky is more than a dairy farm. It comprises 3,600 acres, half of which is under the plow, and the remainder grows wild and tame hay. Usually there are 400 acres a year sown to wheat. For the last two years, Mr. Innis will tell you, the dairy has been run at a loss. In good wheat years, as in 1925, the farm is more profitable than the certified milk business.—P.M.A.

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See page 2 for closing announcement of \$7,430 Puzzle Contest



## The Ruling Passion

By F. J. WHITING

MY wife is a keen gardener and, being English, grows or tries to grow every year a good patch of English vegetable marrows. These marrows are her own special pride and joy, and visitors are always dragged off to view and admire them. Last season they came on rather slowly, and on Sunday, August 7, a raw chilly day by the way, she could only point with pride to a pair of scrawny specimens about the size of carrots. That evening, before going off to enjoy a quiet gloat over a specially fine 100-acre field of registered Marquis, my wife called to enquire if I thought there was any danger of frost, as, if so, she would cover up the marrows.

"Frost," I scoffed, "It never freezes up here until September. This is too high for summer frosts. Air-drainage."

"Yes," she interrupted, "I know all about air-drainage, but all the same it is pretty cold tonight."

I drove off, laughing at her fears, and such being the value of my opinion the marrows received no covering.

On my return from inspecting the wheat which looked very satisfactory indeed, we spent a pleasant half-hour in anticipating the value of that field which I estimated as being well over \$8,000. Of course, we would get a new car; a real one made of steel, or something that did not rattle; then we thought an electric light plant installed in the cellar would be nice. I needed a heavy-duty truck, and decided to pay cash for the new tractor and combine, even then standing in the yard in readiness for the harvest of rye grass seed. By the time we were ready to retire for the night, that \$8,000 was looking pretty faint.

### The Optimism of Morning

That night no presentiments of impending misfortune disturbed our innocent slumbers, and as we are not early birds as a rule nothing unusual was noted when we arose the next morning.

About 11 o'clock two machinery experts drove up to put the combine in order preparatory to tackling the grass seed harvest. Their manner, I fancied, was a little furtive and over-ingratiating as if they were expecting me to suddenly make some nasty and very final announcement. A little later Jones, my neighbor, came by and, leaning over the gate, asked if we needed any help. Being assured that we would not start up until after dinner and that we would let him know if he was needed, he nodded and was turning away when he asked suddenly, "were you hit very hard last night, do you think?"

"Good Lord, no. What are you talking about, anyway?" I answered, wondering if he were quite well.

"The frost last night, of course. I'll bet you were pounding your ear so late this morning that this is the first you have heard of it."

"Wonderful man," I remarked, "as ever you are right. But summer frost doesn't touch us up here. The air-drainage is such that cold air flows down on to the lower levels—your place for instance."

"Well, that is very nice for you of course," replied Jones, "but have you seen your potatoes yet this morning?"

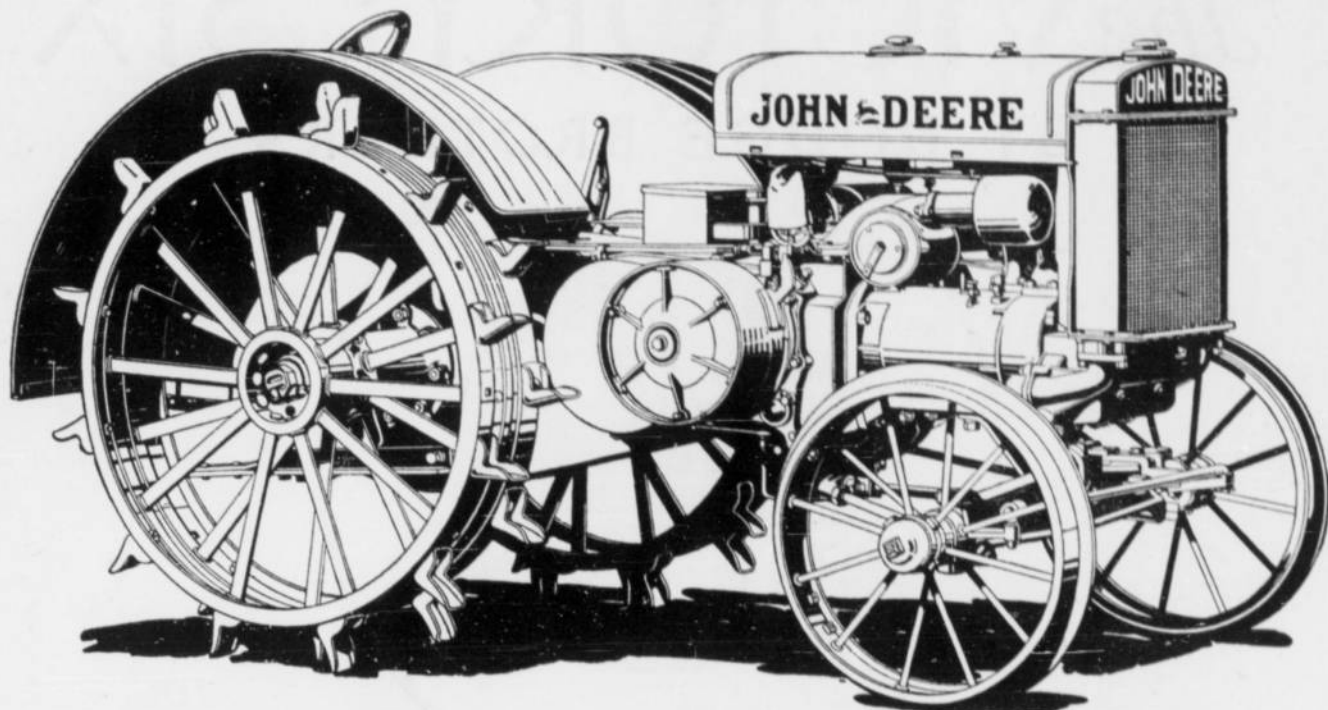
"No," I answered with the pride and confidence that ends all too often with a skinned knee-cap, "and what is more I am willing to bet you a dollar that you cannot find any signs of frost on my spuds."

"Done, let's go see."

### The Evidence Grows

Prompt investigation proved that my potatoes had lost their tops and neighbor Jones reminded me that he had won a dollar. Returning to the laborers at the combine who seemed very engrossed, I asked them if there had been any frost in Landis where they had stayed the night. They admitted there had been. Pretty bad, they were afraid. Seven degrees. Landis was down on the level. Our wheat land was down on the level. Seven degrees at Landis would mean death to our

## Now the famous John Deere Tractor Offers You STILL GREATER VALUE



## More Power ~ Longer Life Lower Operating Costs

WHEN the John Deere Tractor was first put on the market it immediately met with the approval of farmers. Its great power combined with light weight; its extreme simplicity; its ease of handling; its low operating expense; its low maintenance costs—all those made it more than a successful farm tractor—it was a real sensation.

And now, with additional improvements, the John Deere Tractor offers you still greater value. Improvements that mean greater power without sacrificing its light weight... added savings in its already low fuel costs... even fewer parts... greater strength—these make the John Deere the ideal power plant for the farm. It offers you still better service and longer life at low maintenance costs.

### See It At Work

Watch the John Deere "walk away" with three 14-inch stubble bottoms under difficult conditions or four under ordinary conditions. See how smoothly it handles a 28-inch separator under normal conditions.

Put the John Deere to work on steep hills or soggy low-lands where other tractors fail—then you will realize the advantage of its light

weight and its greater power. Hundreds of fewer parts make it hundreds of pounds lighter than tractors of equal rated horse power—hundreds of pounds less weight for its motor to pull.

Its smooth flow of power at the belt is due to mounting the belt pulley directly on the crank shaft—no gears and shafts to steal power.

### Note These Improvements

The John Deere gets its still greater power through a larger bore and a new carburetor which also supplies smoother operation at all speeds and loads and decreases fuel consumption.

Its great strength and durability have been increased by use of specially heat-treated forged steel in the transmission. The crank shaft is of improved design and the rear axles are of high grade heat-treated steel.

An inertia air cleaner removes 60% of the dirt even before the air enters the oil filter cleaner—the incoming air is double-cleaned.

### Call On Your Dealer

Visit your John Deere dealer's store this week. Ask him to point out these and other improved features of design and construction. Then have him arrange a demonstration—drive this tractor and see for yourself the greater value it offers you.

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The real test of a tractor is what owners say about it. John Deere owners—perhaps some of them from your neighborhood—have written the booklet shown at the right. It's FREE. Write for it, read it—you can expect even more from the improved John Deere Tractor. Address John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Calgary, Regina, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Lethbridge or Saskatoon. Ask for Booklet AW24.



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## THERE IS STILL TIME

to send a solution to the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest. Your opportunity of winning the \$2,000 Grand Award is just as good today as the day the contest began. See page 2 for details.



# Announcing The VICTORY SIX

## BY DODGE BROTHERS



From an engineering standpoint The Victory is radically new, radically different and thoroughly original—is literally years ahead of its time in many vital features.

In a very real sense, too, it compares with no other car or class, because NO car, either here or abroad, provides features that are comparable. To enjoy these advantages you must buy THIS car, for elsewhere they simply do not exist.

### Revolutionary New Principles of Design

1. For the first time since the invention of the automobile, the chassis and body of The Victory are a single integral unit—the wide, deep Victory chassis frame, flush with the lines of the body, replaces the customary body sills. (Heretofore, the body was mounted on a sill and both in turn mounted on the chassis.)
2. For the first time in history, battleship construction (i. e., double steel walls) is here applied to the motor car.

### Spectacular Performance

The results of these, and other basic innovations, are astonishing in their effect on every phase of motor car value: beauty, comfort, safety, strength and most impressive and important of all—*performance itself*.

With chassis and body a single unit, there are 330 fewer parts—175 pounds less weight—and an extremely low center of gravity.

The results are greater motor efficiency—increased power—quicker pick-up—greater stability and flexibility in relation to load—an easier car to handle—a faster car to drive!

21 miles to the gallon at 25 miles per hour is precisely what you can expect—with sustained high speed all day long at instant call!

Drive over cobbles and await the usual discomfort—it will never occur! The Victory is the smoothest riding car, for its type, ever built.

### Safe, Strong and Stable

Because the chassis frame conforms precisely with the body lines—and because of the car's low center of gravity (weight close to the ground) The Victory is remarkably stable—tipping, skidding and swaying are reduced to a point positively negligible!

Turn a sharp corner and you will understand!

And the double steel walls mean double protection in case of accident—double the safety of any type yet known. A staunch body, with doors that close with a substantial and non-metallic snap.

### Quiet and Comfortable

The aim of all engineering is simplicity, for simplicity means economy—strength—SILENCE. There are only 8 major parts in The Victory body—and they are welded into a single unit. Not a joint to squeak or rattle. A *silent* body.

And Dodge Brothers powerful new six-cylinder motor—specially engineered for The Victory—preserves this luxurious quietness at all speeds.

### A Car of Striking Beauty

Body and chassis built as a single unit—without the customary body sill—permits lower over-all height with liberal headroom and road-clearance.

Splash shields, a constant source of noise and annoyance, are replaced by the wide, deep Victory chassis frame; wide, heavy-gauge one-piece fenders and drum-type head-lamps are provided. Upholstery, hardware, instruments, color combinations and other appointments satisfy the most exacting demands of style and good taste.

Indeed, you have a distinct and thrilling impression that the car in which you are riding is long, low, swift and safe—a car of surpassing originality and smartness down to the smallest detail.

# \$1455

4-DOOR SEDAN, F.O.B. TORONTO

ON DISPLAY IN JANUARY  
WITH THE SENIOR SIX AND AMERICA'S FASTEST FOUR

### The Grain Growers' Guide

wheat. For a while I could hardly grasp the enormity of the blow that had struck us. Feeling stunned and with a sick disappointed ache in my "innards" as if a person whom I had always regarded as a perfect gentleman had suddenly kicked me in the jaw, I turned to go to the house.

I had to break the news to my poor wife. She would be so disappointed. All our dreams gone blooey in a night. Still, she was a plucky sort and likely would not make a fuss. She would rally round and comfort me I knew. And I felt the need of a little comfort.

"I'm afraid, old girl," I began, as I entered the kitchen, "I have some rather bad news for you."

"Oh," she cried, turning quickly towards me, "what is it? Tell me!"

"You know you were afraid of frost last night," she nodded. "Well, go on, what is it?"

I took a deep breath. Better get it over quickly. She was going to take it badly.

"There was a sharp frost last night. Seven degrees registered at Landis. I—I guess everything is caught." I turned away my head not liking to watch her grief.

"Everything caught? Everything frozen?" she echoed, trying hard to fully understand the meaning of my words.

I nodded gloomily.

"Oh, good Heavens," she gasped, with a sharp intake of breath, "what about my marrows?"

### In Braid Scots

By R. J. DEACHMAN

Two years ago or nearly that, in a short appreciation of the late Archie Mitchell in *The Grain Growers' Guide*, I quoted a verse of the 23rd Psalm in Braid Scots. Several times since that I have had requests for the whole psalm. A woman in Saskatchewan wrote me to say that she was English, but had lived a long time among the Scots, and loved the tongue. A man wrote to me from Alberta just a few days ago to say that his wife was a Scot and that she had been after him for some time to get the full text of the psalm. Though I give it here, you will have to forgive the spelling. Speaking a language is one thing and writing it is another, and although I have been familiar with the Scots tongue from my earliest days, I have never had to write it, and so the spelling may be at fault.

It may interest some people to know that there is a very excellent translation of the New Testament in that tongue done by a Canadian named William Wye Smith, and sold by the British and Foreign Bible Society. The translation is a splendid piece of work, carefully and reverently done and well worth having by any Scot who retains the love for his native tongue. And it is a wonderful language! In his preface to the New Testament, Mr. Smith says:

It cam doon tae us throwe oor Gettins and Pietish forebears; it was heard o' the battlefield wi' Bruce; it waitit the triumphant prayers and sangs o' Martin intae Heeven; it dirl't on the tongue o' John Knox denouncin' wrang; it sweeten't a' the heavenlie letters o' Samu'l Rutherford; and aneath the cheek o' mony a muirland cottage e'en noo carries thanks to Heeven, and brings the blessin's doon!

The translation of the psalm is not by Mr. Smith. I have forgotten the name of the man to whom that honor is due. I cut it from a paper many years ago.

The Lord's my herd at every turn  
He gie's me a' I need,  
He leads me doon beside the burn  
And throwe the grassy mead.

And whiles when I hae lost ma track  
And some wrang turnin' take  
His tender mercy brings me back  
E'en for his ane name sake.

Mang frien's and foes I aye hae meet  
Wi' kindness never fallin'.  
He gie's me mair than I can eat  
Ma bicker's fu' and scalin'.

An' tho He lead me throwe the lan'  
Where death's dreid shadows be,  
I'll tak' His staff into ma han'  
And that's enough for me.

Goodness I trow shall follow me  
And mercy leave me never  
Till I wi' Thee a dweller be  
For ever and for ever.



## Afield with Guide Farmers

### Winter Wheat in Manitoba

ONE of the big agricultural developments ahead of Manitoba in the near future, according to Dr. R. W. Knechtel, Souris, is the spread of fall wheat. He has grown it for seven consecutive years and reports yields well above the 20-year average of spring wheat for the province. He does not favor Kharkov M.C. 22, the variety which has taken Southern Alberta by storm, but is using a strain of Kharkov originated by one of the American agricultural colleges, which he believes more suitable for Manitoba conditions.

Winter killing of this crop does not come about through excessively low winter temperatures, Dr. Knechtel feels certain. It is due to alternate freezing and thawing in the spring. For this reason winter wheat in Manitoba does not succeed on summerfallow, for black land warms up earliest in the spring and quickens plant activity too soon. Not only does he sow on stubble but has stubble rows east and west so that the young wheat plants receive some shade.

The secret of success says Dr. Knechtel is to get seed down as deep as possible without having the seeder discs choke with gathering trash. He uses a single disc drill and sows at the rate of slightly more than a bushel and a half per acre. Again he cautions growers to keep off a winter wheat field until warm weather. Many farmers who are trying this crop for the first time are unduly pessimistic when they see how slowly it starts in the spring. They see spring wheat jumping ahead of it and immediately want to plow the winter wheat up.

The rotation which is being followed on the Knechtel farm is summerfallow, spring wheat, winter wheat.

In support of his estimate of the coming importance of winter wheat Dr. Knechtel draws attention to the phenomenally high averages of winter wheat at the Brandon Experimental Farm. This has been one of the perplexing problems before the Brandon farm staff, dating back to Dean McKillop's time. They are cautious about recommending winter wheat because it fails uniformly on the sister farm at Morden. On the other hand believers in winter wheat, like Dr. Knechtel, are urging that publicity be given to Brandon's success with this crop.

### Lets Have Cleaner Seed

During last season the Field Crops Branch in the province of Saskatchewan, conducted a seed drill survey in order to decide to what extent and with what result, seed cleaning machinery was being used on the farms of the province.

Samples of the actual seed being sown were taken from the farmers' drills during the spring, from twenty-five different townships widely scattered throughout the province.

It was found that, in the case of wheat, 97 per cent. of the farmers were using cleaning machinery of some kind, more or less efficiently, before sowing their grain, and that 95 per cent. of the oats had been given a cleaning process. One or other of the recognized methods of treatment for the control of smut was being used by 92 per cent. of the farmers visited.

Through the co-operation of the Dominion Seed Branch, the samples collected were graded under the terms of the Canada Seeds Act. Out of each ten samples of wheat submitted, three graded No. 1 or No. 2, four graded No. 3, and three graded rejected, and in the great majority of the No. 3 and rejected cases, the grade was lowered owing to the presence of noxious weed seeds. The oats made an even poorer showing, 68 per cent. being rejected, chiefly because of noxious weeds.

There is an inference here that many of our farmers are getting less than the maximum possible efficiency from their cleaning machinery and this is an unfortunate condition, for, although cleaning the seed is not in itself a cure for

weed infestation, cultural control methods will fall short of their ultimate possibilities unless clean seed is used.

There is possibly an opportunity for more definite co-operation between the vendor and purchaser of seed cleaning machinery in seeing that the screens, sieves or other variable features of the machine are suited to the requirements in the district where it is sold, and that the purchaser is given such instruction in the operation of the cleaner as will enable him to secure the best results.

### Farm Machinery Better than Ever

A farm reader enquires why present day machine castings break with a light tap with a hammer, while on some old binders he is unable to break the castings with a sledge.

Our reader is on debatable ground when he argues that castings are not as good as they were several years ago. Most observers who are in touch with conditions will agree that automobiles, tractors, binders, and other farm equipment are far better than they were in years past. The machines are more carefully designed, stronger and more lasting materials are used, materials are more carefully tested, the finished machines more rigidly inspected, and they are more thoroughly followed up and serviced in the field.

Chrome and vanadium steel has largely replaced cold rolled steel for crank shafts and other parts subject to shock and vibration; drop forged and die-cast steel has replaced many parts that formerly were malleable castings and even cast iron; light pressed steel has in many cases replaced wood and heavy castings; bolting together has largely been replaced by hot riveting, and this is now rapidly giving way to oxy-acetylene and electric welding; the old rough cast iron gears have given way to heat treated and case hardened ones ground to exact shape and finish; the old malleable cast chains on binders, corn-pickers, etc., are fast giving way to steel chains, and where much power is to be transmitted hardened pin and roller chains are common; and dust proof ball and roller bearings are becoming common. Probably the greatest improvement has been made in automobiles, trucks, and tractors; but even in plow moldboards and cultivator shovels wonderful improvements have been made in the careful testing and uniform hardening of the surfaces.

One should not forget that there is in farm equipment a constant warfare between weight and strength. The older machines were heavy and cumbersome with horse-killing draft, because the parts were of poor material and of uncertain quality; but with the development of stronger materials and better methods of manufacture, the weight and draft have been greatly reduced. There have been some cases where the reduction of weight has been carried too far and the strength has not been sufficient to meet the demands put upon that particular part.

With perhaps the exception of the wooden parts, it can easily be proved that machine materials of today are more uniform and stronger pound for pound than those used in older machines. About the only way to explain any bad castings our reader may have run across is that it might have come from a little one-horse shop where modern methods of manufacture were unknown; or it may have been turned out during the war period when good materials were hard to obtain, and it was almost impossible to keep competent men to look after inspection.

### Number of Combines Climbs

Prof. Hardy, University of Saskatchewan, makes the estimate that there were 774 combines at work last fall in the three western provinces. He says:

"During the 1926 harvest there were 148 machines in Saskatchewan, 26 in Alberta and 2 in Manitoba, while in 1927 there were 382 new machines used in Saskatchewan, 195 in Alberta and 21 in Manitoba, thus making a total of 530 machines in Saskatchewan, 221 in Alberta and 23 in Manitoba.

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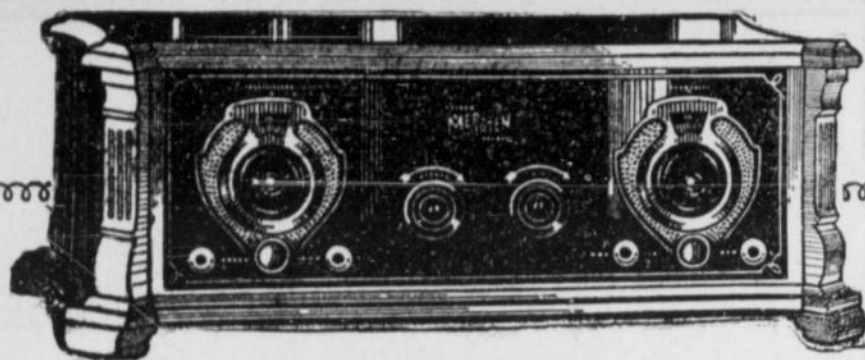
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# Turning Sunshine into Sugar

Continued from Page 5



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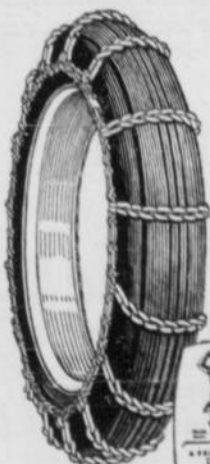
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of payment guaranteed in advance of planting that has now been widely adopted. They went at it in this way. There are four factors, they agreed, which determine the fair price of beets. Two of them are variable and can't be foretold. The other two we know beforehand. We don't know what the price of refined sugar is going to be, neither can we tell how many tons of beets it will take to make a ton of sugar. It depends upon the sugar content which varies with the season. But we do know the cost of manufacture, and we know what the factories ought to get over and above that to make the enterprise attractive to capital. So they made a deduction for the known factors, and calculated a sliding scale which would serve as a yardstick when the last payment for the crop was due. This is the one used at Raymond in 1927:

Sugar Content	Price of Sugar per 100 pounds				
	\$5.50	\$6.00	\$6.50	\$7.00	\$7.50
14.0	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.32	\$7.84
14.5	7.00	7.00	7.09	7.63	8.18
15.0	7.00	7.00	7.38	7.95	8.52
15.5	7.00	7.09	7.68	8.27	8.86
16.0	7.00	7.36	7.98	8.59	9.20
16.5	7.01	7.64	8.28	8.92	9.55
17.0	7.27	7.93	8.59	9.25	9.91
17.5	7.53	8.21	8.90	9.58	10.26
18.0	7.79	8.50	9.21	9.92	10.63

By this plan the farmer accepts the same risks as he does with a grain crop. In a poor growing season, with beets of low sugar content, his profits are cut. He also shoulders the risk of a rising or falling market. On the other hand there is no bargaining, no preferential treatment for individuals at the expense of the others, and the grower gets the full market value of his commodity. It has brought order out of chaos, and no one would think of going back to the old way of doing business.

Beet fields in Southern Alberta vary from 15 to 125 acres in extent. F. R. Taylor agricultural superintendent for the Raymond concern, told me that their aim is to encourage more people to raise beets and to get the fields cut down to forty acres. It's a matter of simple arithmetic to prove that there's more profit in a forty-acre field with a twelve-ton crop than in a hundred-acre field yielding nine tons per acre. The experience south of the line shows that smaller fields and higher yields become the rule as the industry becomes stabilized.

### Change to Intensive Farming

Taylor admits that it's like asking the leopard to change his spots to ask a Southern Alberta farmer to take interest in a forty-acre proposition. Men who drive eight-horse outfits, and measure land by the section, think that if beets aren't entitled to a hundred acres they aren't worth bothering with at all.

But the wheat farmer's style of working round and round a field so that he can cut the corners doesn't go with a beet crop. Thoroughness is what counts. The company supplies the seed and it is drilled into the ground by their own men. The rows have got to be straight. Give a wheat farmer a beet drill and his main concern would be checking up the acreage covered in a day's work. The experienced beet farmer is more concerned about how many acres of rows will still be growing beets after a four-rowed cultivator has been up and down the field.

There is about \$25 hand work per acre required on a beet crop. "Where

are you going to get people to do that class of work?" That was the favorite question with the opponents of the idea of a sugar industry when it was first mooted. Thanks to the assistance of the C.P.R. Colonization Department, that has been fairly well met. Among the stream of immigrants coming yearly to Canada there are many families from central Europe who are experienced with the beet crop. The sugar company has fostered the idea of a contract between the farmer and the immigrant by which the latter moves his whole family on to the beet field, and at a pre-arranged price does all the hand work the crop requires. The contract gives the laborer a bonus for a good yield. No one now worries about the job of growing the beets.

On the other hand the harvest labor problem is a critical one. Every wheat farmer knows what it has meant for him in the last two years. Imagine then, how much it complicates things to have in one district, in addition to a heavy wheat crop, fifty to sixty thousand tons of beets to get from the field to the receiving station?

The labor situation at the mill doesn't make things any better. The sugar company employs 200 hands, most of whom are hired for three months only, beginning about September 15. The sugar industry can't support unskilled

labor at eight dollars a day. Officials at the mill are quite frank about it. It can't compete with a wheat crop which is made or lost according to the work done in it in three or four weeks. If the combine becomes generally accepted in the very near future, it may have a profound effect, for better or for worse, on the sugar beet industry. By relieving the fall labor situation it would remove the biggest obstacle which beet growers face today. On the other hand, if the combine lives up to the highest expectations entertained, it may



C. B. Hill, Reliance, Alta., cultivating beets.

make wheat growing so much more remunerative for a few years that farmers, even irrigation farmers, would lose their interest in other crops. Time alone will tell.

As matters now stand, the worry and cost of getting the beets to the receiving station are skimming the cream of what ought to be a profitable enterprise. O. S. Longman, principal of the Raymond Agricultural School, and a man well informed on the needs of the irrigated farmer, acknowledges the gravity of the harvest labor situation but he thinks the crop has so much to recommend it in other respects that farmers will stay with it, even though it does not show big profits on paper.

### Intangible Benefits

"Beets," he says, "fit into the rotation of an irrigated farm as no other crop does. The irrigation farmer can't afford to summerfallow because his land is too valuable. Weeds become a serious problem with him in time and he must have an inter-tilled crop. And again he says, 'The profitability of the beet crop is more under the control of the grower than any other crop known to us.' Surely a weighty commendation in a province where farmers are accused of living from year to year on next year's expectations."

Mr. Taylor, the sugar company's chief, tells an informative story of the development of the beet industry in the home community. It probably points to future developments in Southern Alberta. When his father first moved to his present irrigated farm in Idaho



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## New Method Strikes at Cause of Trouble

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The Page Internal Tablet Combination Treatment, as this new method is called, quickly strikes at the root of the evil, which is inside. The real cause of the severe pain from piles, or hemorrhoids, as they are scientifically termed, must be remedied before the slightest hope of relief can even be entertained. To get right down to the basic cause of pile suffering, to stop the pain without trouble, danger or loss of time and to bring joyful relief to every sufferer is certainly a matter of first importance.

Then logically, the means which must be taken to drive pile pains away should include a treatment that attacks the cause. While this treatment is taking effect, it is also possible to give immediate relief from the local irritation and aggravation which makes piles so uncomfortable. This, the Page Treatment actually does, for it is a combination idea which attacks the condition itself as it relieves the suffering.

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After 32 years, A. L. Goldston, of Cambridge Springs, Pa., is rid of pile pains. "I am perfectly well of my pile suffering, with which I have been troubled for the past 32 years. I can say so far that all the discoveries of this century do not compare with this great discovery to free the many thousands of people suffering the torture of piles."

## Unique Plan Brings Free Demonstration to Test Real Merits

### Huge Sum Employed to Prove Worth of This New Scientific Combination Method

A decided departure from the usual promotional custom of business concerns has been inaugurated by the E. R. Page Co., of Marshall, Michigan. This company has perfected a new

**Every Pile Sufferer Should Send for a Free Trial Package**



scientific treatment for piles, the success of which has been instantaneous, as letters received from thousands of former sufferers confirm.

At a recent meeting of the directorate, a policy was adopted that would place this remarkable treatment in the hands of pile victims everywhere without the slightest risk or expense. In a formal statement issued by the company, when this measure was voted upon and passed, may be seen the reason for this unusual move.

### A Novel Policy

"Many concerns," the statement reads, "spend thousands of dollars annually to advertise their products to the public. For the most part, these products must be bought and paid for 'on faith.' If the purchaser is dissatisfied, it is often optional with the seller as to whether he will give the customer the satisfaction to which he is entitled.

"The idea of this company is to keep our advertising down to the very minimum that will give our product sufficient publicity. We prefer to give our patrons the benefit of this expenditure. Therefore, we agree to send every person afflicted with piles a trial package of our new Page Internal Tablet Combina-

tion Treatment. This package costs the sufferer nothing. But we feel that the money used to introduce our product is well spent—that it proves our good faith with sufferers in not asking them to spend one cent until they have demonstrated the merits of the Page method to their own complete satisfaction."

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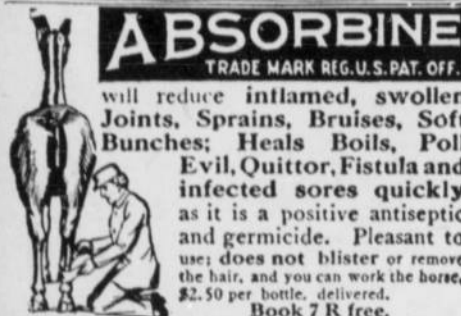
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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

grain, alfalfa, and potatoes, were the principal crops. Under no circumstances is grain much of a crop for irrigation farming. Alfalfa and potatoes, always more or less dependent on local consumption, were a drug on the market. Farmers were discouraged and things were at a standstill.

Then the beet crop was introduced. It provided farmers with an unlimited outlet for a crop on which there was a world price. Beets brought prosperity and thicker settlement. They came to be the main crop. All other farming practices were shaped so as to get the maximum yield of beets. On the Taylor farm there was one field which produced eighteen successive crops of beets and

## The King of the Wyandotte World

Continued from Page 4

When Mr. Martin took on the prefix of "honorable" and assumed the direction of Ontario's department of agriculture, there were many in rural Ontario who asked, "And what does a chicken farmer know about the problems of the general farmer?" The point was well taken. The minister might have replied that he was born on a general farm, reared on a general farm and that only 30 acres of the 200 or more at Silver Lake Farm are devoted to poultry, the rest being farmed as his neighbor's farm. I have been over

this farm a couple of times and honesty compels the confession that Mr. Martin is not a gold medal farmer. In the first place the soil is too thin a sand to respond with great yields even to the best of farming. In the second place there are few of us who excel in all lines and this is true of my sketch. He bred dual-purpose Shorthorns with only fair success and now he has established the nucleus of a Guernsey herd. I was in the stable at milking time. It is a good utility herd, but not a show herd by any means. There have been

many fine Guernsey herds started on a poorer foundation, however, and it would be interesting to see just what this prince of poultry breeders could do with Guernseys were he to put his whole soul into the effort. But perhaps that is too much to ask of a man whose position is already

the last crop yielded eighteen tons to the acre. In time the dreaded nematode worm put in his appearance, and when that happens beets cannot be planted at closer intervals than four years on the same land. But the beet crop had served its purpose. Farmers had become so expert in intensified farming that the district made an easy transition from beets to strawberries, tomatoes, peas, and other canning crops.

The first part of this picture looks like the irrigated districts of Alberta three years ago. It is not too much to hope that the beet industry can play the same role on the windy plains by the Crow's Nest that it did in Idaho.

made in another realm of the breeding world and who, moreover, is now in politics.

### And a Politician, Too

The Honorable Mr. Martin is popular with his neighbors. This popularity has no connection with his business success. The poultry king is a pleasant, affable man who is interested in every municipal enterprise. He has been reeve of his township, a member of the local hydro-electric committee, on the local school board for many years and an

untiring worker in the Anglican church. Mrs. Martin—"the greatest prize that John Martin ever took out of Boston"—is a woman of exceptional executive ability and has been a real factor in her husband's success. Their ways have been cast in pleasant places and great has been the measure of their success.

And what of the future? With the world already conquered in the poultry field, will politics receive first attention from now on? When it was supposed that Mr. Ferguson would enter the federal

arena as leader of the Conservative party it was freely rumored that his minister of agriculture would be a suitable successor in the provincial field. Mr. Ferguson stays in Ontario, but Mr. Martin is still a young man. He alone knows what his political ambitions may be, if he has any.



These Regal Dorcas Wyandottes pose with a full consciousness of their superiority.

## Protecting the Farm Well

Sanitary analyses of farm wells have shown that a large percentage of the open type of dug wells are unsafe as a source of household water supply. Drilled or bored wells are much safer than dug wells. Of the unsafe wells, nine out of ten cases of pollution are due either to poor location or poor protection or a combination of the two.

The proper location of the well is very important. When the well is sunk in or near the barn yard, under the stable or barn, close to an unsanitary privy, or near the back door where household slops are frequently thrown, then contamination of the water is almost inevitable. If properly planned for there are few farmsteads where the well cannot be placed at least 150 feet from the nearest house, stable, or barn, or any equal distance from manure pile, privy, cesspool or other possible source of dangerous pollution. Less than this can hardly be considered a safe distance, even in tight, clayey soils; and more is preferable where the soil is coarse sand or gravel. Limestone substrata with open fissures may carry pollution for long distances and open wells under such conditions are always dangerous.

Even when properly located, the well must be properly protected. The well

wall and the ground immediately around it should be at least a foot higher than the surrounding surface, so that there is no possibility of surface water draining in. The upper ten or 12 feet of the wall should be of reinforced concrete at least six inches thick, or of bricks or tile or stones laid up with cement mortar and plastered heavily on the outside with cement mortar. Back of this wall should be filled in with puddled clay to prevent seepage of water down the outside of wall. The top of cover should preferably be of reinforced concrete, and it should fit the top of the wall so tightly that there is no possibility of worms or mice or rats working through. A good method of securing this is to have the cover all ready, spread a layer of cement mortar on top of the wall, lay a sheet of heavy paper on the mortar to prevent cementing fast, lay the cover in place and tap it lightly into place, then leave for several days until thoroughly hardened. This will make almost an air-tight joint between cover and wall.

Finally, livestock, chickens, ducks, geese, dogs and so on must be kept from around the well and off the platform, and if possible one should not step on the platform, since boots and shoes carry all sorts of dangerous filth.—I.W.D.



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Egg-Turning  
TRAYS**  
No more hand-turning of eggs. By a simple pull on a lever, you turn all the eggs in a tray. Egg-turning Trays are now on all Queen Incubators of 275 eggs and up. On smaller machines at slight extra cost.

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are famous for larger hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. Sizes from the little 70-egg up to the largest Queen Mammoth Sectional Incubator holding 43,000 eggs. Queen Mammoth machines have complete isolation, natural ventilation and many other new features.

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Thousands of letters like this—

received by us from all over Canada, tell of horses saved from disease and death by the Bot Fly—by the use of

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It is administered by means of a patent "gun" that anyone can handle, and rids the horse of the Bot larvae which accumulates in its stomach, steals its food, and saps its vitality. Write for free Booklet on Treatment of Bots and Worms in horses.

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## Around Barn and Feed Lot



King Albert of B.

Owned by Arthur Lombaert, Mariapolis, Man.  
A junior champion at the Toronto Royal.

### Early Maturity in Horses

"If you were to ask most people what three things the horse industry stood most in need of," said Robert Thomas, Grandora, Sask., to the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, "they would reply, better sires, cheaper transportation, and a more active market." That was a summary of the situation which Mr. Thomas emphatically challenged. He believed that in the prairie provinces we have sires that are the equal of almost any to be found. In denying the other two points he stated that a farmer who fits a ear load of good horses for the Toronto market can get them to the buyer at about seven per cent. of their value. On the other hand a man who sends poorly bred and finished stuff will have to part with about thirty per cent. of their value to get them East.

Obviously the way out for the man who produces market drafters is to keep his stuff growing from the first and to put it on the cars in good fit. As against the popular notion of the needs of the horse business quoted above, Mr. Thomas suggested "good feed, better feed, and more of it." He drew attention to the change that has come over the cattle business. Twenty years ago the cattleman was finishing and exhibiting four and five-year-old bullocks. Since that time he has discovered that by marketing cattle at an earlier age, he can do so more cheaply, and can make a quicker turnover of his money. The same principle applied to the horse business, contended Mr. Thomas. There was no reason why good growthy horses could not be put on the market at three years of age.

Mr. Thomas does his fall cultivating with brood mares. The colts get their first training at this time. He houses them in a box stall and spends a little time each day on them all their first winter. Time spent in playing with the foals and getting them used to handling is well repaid. When their time comes for the collar, they do not have to be broken in, according to the prevalent notion of that process. The secret of success in maturing horses is to keep them eating till the other fellow gets hold of them and you have hold of his money.

The greatest mistake, Mr. Thomas admitted, with men who try to push their colts along fast is the failure to give them sufficient exercise. He declared he would as soon knock a colt on the head as try to winter him within the confines of a box stall.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas's address Alex. Galbraith paid tribute to some of Mr. Thomas's common sense views, but differed with him on the question of early maturity. The Scotch horse breeder, Mr. Galbraith reminded his hearers, purposely holds his colts back in the firm belief that the horse crowded to early maturity develops serious defects in his underpinning.

Mr. Galbraith told a humorous story which illustrates the strength of the Scots prejudice in this matter. It was possible, said Mr. Galbraith, to reach some astonishing weights with young horses. He instanced the case of a young Belgian gelding bought by Walter Hill, of Montana. This horse weighed 2,400 lbs. and brought \$7,800. Mr. Hill paid over \$3.00 a pound for

his fancy gelding. Did he get his money's worth? The answer must be given in Mr. Galbraith's narrative style.

"I took a countryman of mine up to the stall where crowds of people were admiring the horse. This lad was then employed as a groom with another string of drafters.

"Jimmie," I asked him, "what do you think of you horse?"

"Humph!" he exclaimed. "If he was in oor country we'd mak' sausages o' him."

### Wouldn't be Without Grinder

Long experience as a feeder of cattle and horses has converted N. K. Boyd into a staunch believer in chopping or grinding all feed. When Mr. Boyd was farming at Carberry, Manitoba, he conducted an experiment with three outfits of horses during the period of hard spring work. One outfit was fed the hay and oat ration, customary in that neighborhood. The second bunch of horses received sheaf oats and grain. The third group was fed chopped sheaves and ground grain. The nutritive value of all the rations was equalized; the work performed was the same in each instance; the horses were all young, and in every other respect the common factors in the experiment were equalized.

The result, according to Mr. Boyd, was absolutely conclusive. The first two groups of horses failed noticeably. The horses receiving chop and ground feed held their own and came through a difficult season with undiminished pep.

Mr. Boyd now has a dairy farm close to Winnipeg, and has again proven the worth of chopping grain and roughage. In order to make a first class job of it he has purchased a Letz-Dixie grinder, the sort that pulverizes roughage and grain at one operation. This is a big heavy machine, with high initial cost, and expensive to run because of the power required. Mr. Boyd uses a 15-30 tractor, but even at that he considers he is well ahead of the game because of reduced feed bills on the one hand, and on the other because of the high productivity of his cows and their thrifty condition, remarked upon by all who see them.

This cow owner sowed mixed oats and barley as a feed crop last year, and these sheaves now provide all his roughage. The oats did not fill well so the ration has to be supplemented with bran. With the grinder he has, he can reduce these sheaves to dust if required, but he considers it better economy not to grind so fine. He has ground sweet clover sheaves, hay and even wheat straw with equal success. On one occasion when feeding ground oats and wheat straw he declared that the feed was licked up clean. The man who uses this type of a mill has to get his bedding elsewhere than out of the bottom of the manger. Mr. Boyd declares that no man with fifteen cows or more can afford to be without a feed chopper and grinder.

### Strong for Cow Testing

Dr. R. A. McLoughry, who has done so much for the livestock industry in the interlake country of Manitoba, is one of the latest to poo-poo the claims made for show ring judging as a measure of the value of dairy cattle.

"The dairy men started off right," says Dr. McLoughry. "They realized that the business end of the cow was the one that ought to be developed and they bred for capacity in middle and udder. But that started them off with the fanciful theory about wedges that has been carried to ridiculous extremes. Consider, as another example, the theory about milk veins. The show ring fellows put the ribbons on the cow which has the most tortuous milk vein. Why, if we had a thing like that on our own legs we would run to a surgeon who would call it a varicose vein and promptly get out the sharp knife!

"In the meantime, the fellow with the milk scale and the Babcock tester is stealing a march on the show ring judge. He has the only real test for a cow's worth, and he is sorting out herds according to it. The same situation is developing with dairy cows as with

## This Amazing FREE BOOK



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Read how the same time and attention you now give your poultry can bring you many times more money.

YES, you can get more money from your poultry. It can give you a profit as large as any farm crop. It can give you a good income when other crops fail. It can give you an income that is safe and reliable.

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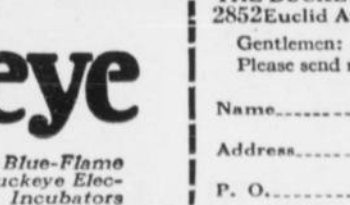
Our big free book explains everything. It tells you how to stop baby chick losses. How to raise every raisable chick. How to quickly develop them into profit-producing fowls. How to save time and work in caring for poultry. How to take advantage of high prices.

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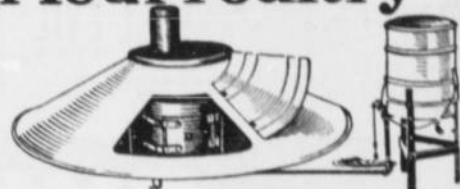
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The new Buckeye "Rite-Heat" is a revolutionary oil-burning brooder for large flocks of chicks. It does everything a coal burner will do. A powerful heater gives an abundance of heat under all conditions, with a surprisingly small amount of oil. Simple, easy, and economical to operate. Sure and positive in its chick-raising results. Nothing else like it.

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Meanwhile, the Savings Department of this Bank is a safe and profitable place for your money.

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take a year to pay

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Gives you Strength of 992 men.  
Yank out Big Stumps without  
help or horses. Four Speed, Dou-  
ble-Action puller, mounted on  
wheels for easy moving. Guar-  
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## \$7,240 Contest Closes January 31

See Final Announcement on Page 2

This is Your Last Opportunity—Be sure to try for one of the  
255 Prizes.

Those Entering Now

Have as good a chance to win one of the Grand Awards as  
those who entered as soon as the Contest began.

**BUT**

it is now or never. All answers to the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle must be  
mailed on or before January 31. There is still time to win the \$2,000 Grand Award  
or any of the 255 prizes totalling \$7,240. Turn to page 2 and read latest infor-  
mation. Don't lose any time. Solutions mailed later than January 31 cannot be  
accepted.

Don't Envy Your Neighbor If He Wins—You'll Enjoy  
The Thrill If You Enter

Wire or phone for extra Puzzle Charts if you need them.

**THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.**

## The Grain Growers' Guide

poultry. We now have a clear division  
between the birds of fine feathers and  
those which lay the largest number of  
eggs. It doesn't add to the strength of  
the poultry industry to be divided into  
two camps, and it will not be a good  
thing for the dairy industry if the  
same sharp cleavage comes between  
cow fanciers and those who make their  
living by what cows produce."

## Would Expand Sheep Business

Sheep raising came in for some warm  
testimonials at the annual meeting of  
the Manitoba Sheep Breeder's As-  
sociation. President Robinson declared  
that he had found sheep so profitable  
that he was disposing of all his cattle  
and going in for sheep exclusively.

Superintendent Tinline, of the Bran-  
don Experimental Farm, declared that  
the flock at that institution returned  
38 per cent. on the investment during  
the last year. This was not charging  
for labor, but it contained a charge of  
\$200 for pasture, levied at a rate of  
50 cents per month per ewe, plus one-  
third of that for every lamb running  
with ewes.

Hugh Gilmour, the well known sheep  
raiser of Griswold claimed that his  
flock returned 68 per cent. on the in-  
vestment, valuing last year's ewes at  
\$15 each.

J. D. Macgregor spoke of the hand-  
some profits made by his own flock and  
asked the association to start a move-  
ment in Manitoba similar to one under  
way in North Dakota whereby the  
farms of that state are to have their  
flocks increased by 75,000 a year for a  
period of several years, the money  
being found by the business men of  
North Dakota and Minnesota.

Mr. Macgregor stated that in an auto-  
mobile tour of the province last summer  
he had seen splendid farms, well  
equipped with buildings, abandoned  
because of the prevalence of sow thistle.  
On many of these farms the growth of  
weeds and grass was waist high and  
would have supported a big sheep  
population. He instanced another  
district whose people had sent scouts to  
the Peace River country to search out  
a site where the neighborhood could  
move out en bloc.

Mr. Macgregor is of the opinion that  
a good sized sheep population is the  
only thing that will save these farmers.  
He spoke against the introduction of  
small farm flocks as being entirely  
inadequate to meet the situation which  
these districts are confronted with. At  
Mr. Macgregor's solicitation, the Sheep  
Breeder's Association appointed a com-  
mittee to wait on the Board of Trade  
and other business and financial in-  
terests who might be induced to find  
the capital necessary for the suggested  
plan.

## Abortion Remedy Discounted

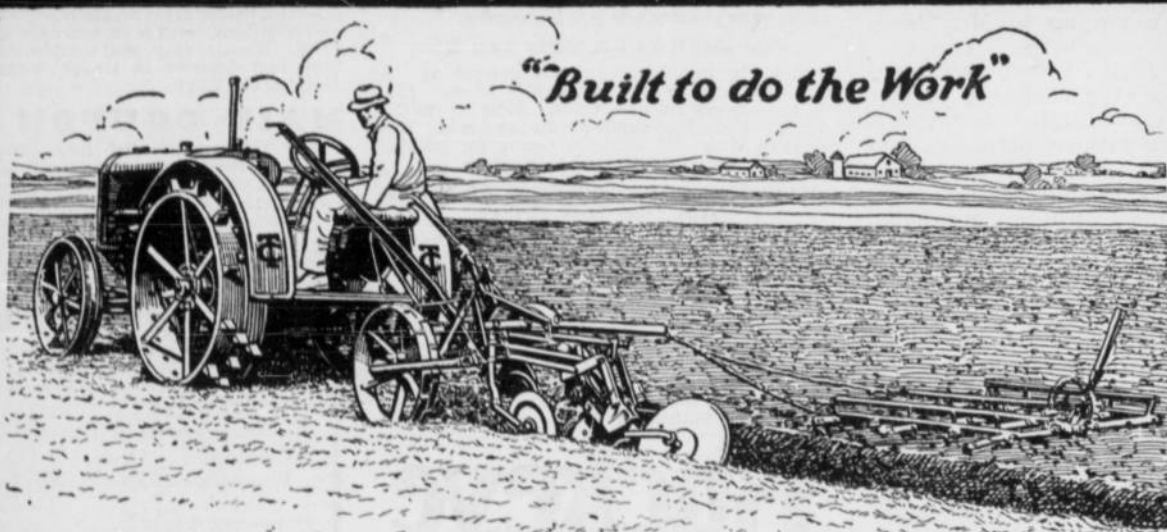
Guide readers will remember the  
publicity which was obtained several  
years ago for the Bowman remedy for  
contagious abortion. Owners of herds  
made a strong impression at the West-  
ern Canada Livestock Union meeting at  
Victoria in 1923 by their unqualified  
recommendation of it. Then the  
Dominion Department of Agriculture ex-  
perimented with it at three farms. At  
two places the results were negative,  
but the apparent benefit at the Brandon  
Experimental Farm was so marked that  
those who were a little doubtful about  
the merits of it kept their own counsel.  
True enough the veterinarians made a  
hue and cry about it. They claimed  
that it was a compound of brown sugar  
and bran, with no medicinal ingredient  
whatever.

Public interest in Bowman's remedy  
died down, but the Brandon farm tests  
continued for some time thereafter.  
From observations made there and else-  
where it is now possible to make a  
complete explanation of the apparent  
benefit received from the use of Bow-  
man's remedy.

Contagious abortion goes through a  
pretty definite cycle in a herd. The  
first stage after the herd has become  
infected is frequent abortion. This is  
followed by sterility. The third stage  
is frequency of udder trouble. After  
two to four years the disease seems to  
run its course and without any apparent  
explanation cows commence to reproduce  
normally. If a remedy, such as Bow-  
man's, is employed while the disease is

# TWIN CITY

Tractors Threshers



## Day and Night for More than a Month!

"We ran our Twin City Tractor day and night for more than a month, and during the  
day for 30 days after that. During all that time we did not have the least bit of trouble.

"Fuel consumption was considerably less than that which was stated we might expect.

"The picture shows this tractor pulling three 14-inch stubble-bottom plows with a  
single section of harrow behind. We were able to pull this on the stubble land shown,  
and on new sod land breaking as well.

"Wyoming Hereford Ranch,  
"(Signed) Robert W. Lazear, Cheyenne, Wyom."

## The Same Faithful Service in Manitoba---

"I have two Twin City 12-20 (now 17-28) Tractors. They have been used and abused for over  
six years, and are still going strong. I farm 960 acres and these two Twin Cities cover every  
operation from spring 'till fall without a sigh. They do it in heat and cold, rain or shine.

"I have run my two Twin Cities and four men for 144 hours without a stop, save for oil, etc.  
I ran a 28-46 separator (sort of one, at least). I have run it plugged from front to rear so's a  
120 heavy rubber belt slipped on the pulleys, but the Twin City never even blinked—it hummed  
right along. My honest-to-goodness opinion on the Twin City is that it is a 'Gosh Almighty Heap  
Fine Machine.'

"C. K. Eidse,  
"Morris, Manitoba."

## Notice to Manitoba Farmers

We will be glad to send you the names of  
some farmers in your territory who are using  
Twin City Tractors so you can write or talk  
to them yourself about what a Twin City will  
do for you.

You can get valuable, illustrated booklets  
that show why Twin City Tractors and  
Threshers will work for you so faithfully  
year after year. The coupon here will bring  
you these interesting booklets, free.

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Please send me the booklets that show why Twin City  
Tractors and Threshers will make my work easier and my  
profits larger.

Size of farm .....

Your Name .....

Your Address .....



passing, it is apt to get credit for which it is not entitled.

### To Have Foal Shows

Manitoba is to make a start with foal shows in 1928. That was the decision reached by the provincial Horse Breeder's Association on January 4. As the plan stands at present local foal clubs will be started at various country points, something along the line of boys and girls calf and pig clubs. Foals will be shown at local fairs, and the winners will meet in provincial competition at the Brandon Winter Fair twelve months hence.

Breeders were unanimous in their opinion that the colt end is the most neglected phase of the horse business, and that a competition of this nature would result in giving large numbers of good horses throughout the province a better start in life. There was some difference of opinion, however, on the advisability of limiting the show to boys. It was objected that many horse owners who could contribute worthy colts would be cut out of the competition because they did not happen to have boys of foal club age. Again it was stated that while boys and girls could successfully fit calves and pigs, the fitting of a draft horse was a far different proposition. By a close vote it was decided to leave the competition to the boys on the ground that an enterprise on this basis could command much more enthusiasm than a straight foal show.

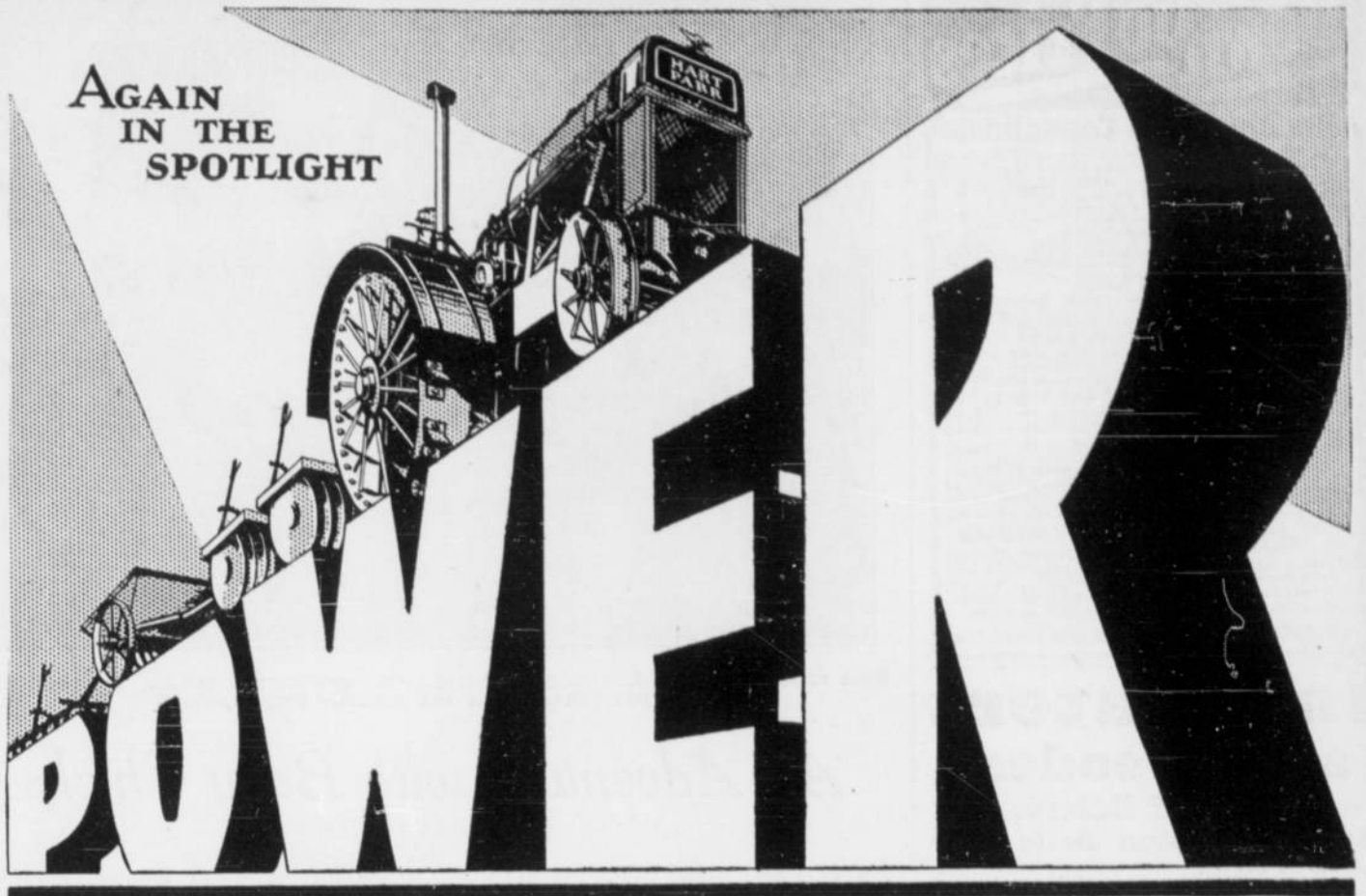
During the course of the discussion some very harsh things were said about the practice of having girls compete at the provincial winter fairs with their livestock. It was alleged that they were exposed to influences that no responsible parent would tolerate. Inasmuch as the colts to be shown would be nearly a year old at the time of the next winter fair some objection was taken to the minimum age limit now in force among club boys. It was urged that if a number of colts are to be brought into the same arena under the excitement that frequently prevails at a horse show, boys should not be under fourteen if they were to be expected to handle their own stock before the judge. This matter was left over for subsequent decision.

### Livestock Annual Appears

Canada is to have an annual livestock review similar to the bound volumes published for the benefit of British breeders. The compiler of this record is F. W. Crawford, well known in Canadian livestock circles and eminently fitted for the task to which he has set his hand. For few men have acquired the special knowledge of livestock affairs which Mr. Crawford has, and have, at the same time, been so careful to keep their prejudices from hardening. Happily, too, he has launched his annual in Canada's Jubilee year, a fitting time for retrospect, and a time when, as never before, the future of the livestock industry seems started with promise.

Mr. Crawford declares that few Canadians realize how favorably the best stock of this country compares with the best in other lands. Foreign appreciation is bringing that fact home to us. Sales of pure-bred stock to other countries in 1927 marked a new step forward. The republic of Columbia, an old customer, came back to us last year for increased purchases. Cuba, usually favorable to American breeders, discovered the excellence of Canadian herds and studs last year. Australia is now taking our pure-bred swine—and likes them. All this and more is told in the detailed accounts of the progress of each of the breeds by their scribes writing in Mr. Crawford's attractive annual, which can be obtained for 25 cents. Address him at 300 Lilac St., Winnipeg, Man.

Severe winter weather has had the result of cutting down egg records at points where laying contests are being conducted. Superintendent M. J. Tinline reports that hens in the Brandon contest are laying about thirty per cent. The best records that have come to the notice of The Guide are from the Morden Experimental Farm, where the farm flock was laying about 45 per cent.



## Amazing Surplus of Power Maintained by Force-Feed Lubrication

**T**HAT Hart-Parr tractors are pace-makers in power and performance from low-grade fuel has again been proved by official tests. Last year the Hart-Parr 12-24 and 18-36 tractors established records for surplus power and fuel economy, and now the great 28-50 joins them as victors by developing 46 horsepower on the draw-bar and 64½ horsepower on the belt, a surplus of 64% and 28% respectively above its draw-bar and belt rating.

In developing this astonishing surplus of power over its rating, the great Hart-Parr 28-50 also established a new record in low-grade fuel economy, setting a record of 10.73 horsepower hours per gallon of distillate used.

In establishing this new mark it also

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HART-PARR LTD., 1614-8th Ave., REGINA, SASK.

set a record in fuel economy over all makes of tractors of equal or approximate rating, regardless of whether the fuel used was gasoline, kerosene, or distillate, all of which a Hart-Parr burns equally well.

The amazing surplus of power in all Hart-Parr tractors is maintained year after year by force-feed lubrication, an exclusive Hart-Parr feature. Crank case dilution is impossible, because fresh oil is constantly pumped under heavy pressure to all parts of the motor. With force-feed lubrication Hart-Parrs continue to lead in all records on low-grade fuels. It is a guarantee of tractor power, fuel economy and long life. There are Hart-Parrs still working after 20 years of service—another world's record—that's final proof.

JOHN GOODISON THRESHER CO. LTD., SARNIA, ONT.  
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### HART-PARR COMPANY



CHARLES CITY, IOWA

FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

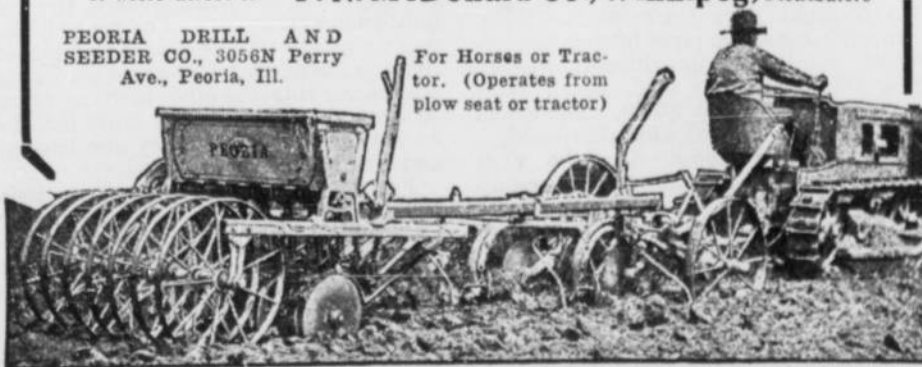
## Better Way to Drill GRAIN

Now you can plow and drill small grain, all at one time, with the Peoria Plow Drill—do it better, safer, faster. Wheat sown by this method has 2 to 3 weeks start over other methods. Why take chances on an early frost when this Peoria Plow Drill may save your crop? This way all seed is drilled in and packed down while soil is moist. No

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Some of Mrs. Hill's batch of chicks described in the accompanying article. The photo was taken just before pullets and cockerels were separated.

## An Adventure with Baby Chicks

By CECILIA L. HILL

TRY as I would I didn't seem to be able to get together a flock of hens as large as I wished, either I had sitting hens too early, too late or something else was wrong. I had thought of an incubator but didn't think it would be entirely satisfactory in a house that moved every time we did, and had a very variable temperature.

Some time ago I read somewhere that the Trappist monks in Manitoba relied entirely on baby chicks to keep their poultry flocks replenished, and it appeared to me if sitting hens and incubators were not satisfactory or as good as any other method of keeping up the flock in a monastery they couldn't be any more so on a farm. Again, statistics, if I remember aright, reckon  $2\frac{1}{2}$  eggs per chick and only 50 per cent. chickens are usually pullets, so it takes about five eggs to make a pullet. Of course, some people have 80 per cent. hatches with incubators and hens; I had bettered it myself sometimes with the hens, but egg-laying hens are not sitters, so baby chicks were decided on and 250 was to be the number.

The hatchery I intended to patronize gave a discount on orders before January 1, so I took advantage of this and my chicks cost just under the \$50, and were ordered to arrive April 5, and a good many times between January 1 until after those chicks were well on their legs did I have a sinking feeling, wondering how many would live to crow and lay, not that one gets much time to give to morbid or any other kind of imaginings for that matter.

### The Brooder Installed

The next thing was the brooder stove. In Professor Herner's radio course, which I had taken a year or so previously, he had devoted the third part to hatching and rearing chicks, and I also had his bulletin on the same subject and I decided, after studying both, a coal brooder stove would answer my purpose best. The next thing to do was to decide where to get it from. I wrote to one or two firms for prices and particulars, and finally decided on a 400-chick size from a Winnipeg firm. The ones they had did not come in 500-chick size and the 600-one was beyond my pocket at the time, else I would have preferred it. This, with sufficient stove pipes for my requirements, came to approximately \$18.80, then there was the coal, which cost, as near as I can tell, \$6.00. There was quite a lot left from the ton purchased.

The brooder house was the next necessity, in fact, I believe it was fixed up before the stove was purchased. A portable granary was drawn at a convenient distance from the house. This was partitioned in two, the south portion being used for the brooder house and the north was most convenient to put feed, coal, etc., in. Heavy building paper was attached to the walls about 5 feet, six inches up. A layer was also put on the floor and a ceiling of it arranged across the top over poplar poles, care being taken

to make it quite safe around the stove pipe. Sufficient glass-cloth was purchased to take a strip right across the south of the house the full width of the cloth. This made the house very light.

For the first fortnight cardboard boxes were split open and tacked down on the floor in a ring about 12 inches to 18 inches away from the edge of the canopy. This kept the chickens from straying too far from the stove and had the advantage of having no corners to crowd into. The top of the box could be turned back in the day from over the chickens and then over the chickens at night again. Sand was put over the floor. Feed was fed on cake tins which were removed after each meal, sour milk was fed in fountains. These were glass sealers, large size, and had a receptacle that screwed on to the neck of the sealer and when inverted the fluid automatically kept the four point-shaped receptacle full without overflowing and the chickens could drink but not bathe.

### Night and Day Service

Owing to short hatches, we did not get our chickens until April 15, and it was a nasty, cold day. I got the stove going early to have the brooder house warm when they arrived. One box got a little chilled coming out and four were dead on arrival. I fed sparingly the first few days and five times a day at three hourly intervals, as near to time as possible. I also hung a thermometer on to the wall made by the cardboard boxes and tried to keep it above 60 degrees there. This, of course, was not under the canopy. The chicks I lost in the early days I think were the ones chilled. There were only two days in the first three weeks after I had them that I could let them outside, but I had no cases of leg weariness. One chicken hurt his toe so I bandaged it up, after applying iodine, and removed him for 24 hours; when I replaced him, I did not find the other chickens bother his foot.

For feed I mixed cod liver oil in the corn meal until it was absorbed. I then thoroughly mixed it in with the rolled oats, charcoal and bone meal. One poultry man objects to rolled oats as he says they will sometimes get retained in the crop and cause diarrhoea. I have not found that so, but then, perhaps, the sour milk counteracts that. For green feed I dug up grass and clover sods and put in. After a fortnight I fed wheat screenings alternately with the other mixture, trying to keep them always not quite satisfied except the last meal. They also had grit and small oyster shell.

For the first few weeks I got up twice in the night to attend to the brooder stove fire. I think, had our chimney not been so long this might not have been necessary, but with a big bunch of chicks it is better to be safe than sorry anyhow.

On May 31 we set to and separated the roosters from the pullets. There were 114 roosters and 109 pullets. The roosters were put in another chicken house and milk-fattened. I hadn't crates for fattening purposes but shut them in a little

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BOOK DEPARTMENT

**The Grain Growers' Guide**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.



chicken house, off a bigger one, feeding them in the bigger one in troughs and then returning them to the small one. This is much more convenient as they get under the feed when emptying into the troughs and under the troughs as well if one is not very careful. I fed twice a day oat and buckwheat chop soaked in milk following instructions in Extension Bulletin No. 60, Fattening, Killing, Dressing and Marketing Chickens, as far as possible. This can be got from the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg, free of charge.

On June 28 we shipped 101 roosters alive, and after express was deducted got 53 cents per bird. Barred Rocks they were.

The first pullet egg was laid on September 19, so we moved the birds right over to their winter quarters. There were 107. We had 12 pullet eggs from then to the end of September; 302, October; 684 up to November 17 and they are laying over 40 eggs a day now. I am feeding a mixture of wheat and oats for grain and the same put through a roller crusher for dry and wet mash. The dry is fed in hoppers, limestone granules and gravel for lime and grit, ashes from the stove to dust in, cod liver oil, bone meal and charcoal added to the chop used for the wet mash at midday. The chicken houses are just log buildings, with sod roofs, but quite light with glass and cotton in the south, a pole frame covered with flax straw on top and hay stacked up against the sides runs along the north side and keeps them fairly warm.

I do think rearing chickens in a brooder house has advantages even over nature's way with a hen. The spring mornings and evenings are quite cool and a brooder house chick can start to feed in comfort from the earliest peep of day till dark. Chickens with a hen cannot do that. They are not run off their legs either, which always seems to me to be the case when the hens are not cooped, and it is so much easier to look after one bunch of chicks than a dozen little bunches here and there.

I do not know if I shall be as successful with the next lot of baby chicks, but I intend trying again. There are advantages and disadvantages in every branch of farming and life, sometimes the one wins out, and sometimes the other, but we are never beaten until we quit.

#### Open Air Pen for Turkeys

Here is the best idea for raising turkeys that I have ever seen. The place where I saw this pen the woman raised around one hundred bronze turkeys this year. She never lost one till some got poisoned in the fall.

She used a pen to keep the little poults in till they were nearly a month old, moving it on rollers every few days. After that the hens took them back to their coops in this pen every night and the door was closed till the grass was dry in the morning. In the fall perches were put up after the turkeys were pretty well grown, after there was no danger of making crooked breast bones, and, best of all, the wolves couldn't make a nightly raid on the results of a summer's work.

The pen was twelve feet square, six feet high. The frame was made from 2x4s, with a twelve-inch board around the bottom. I would suggest making it two boards high, as more of a protection against the cold winds in the spring. Then the whole frame was covered, top and sides, with close poultry wire. A wire covered door was put in one corner. This pen cost about ten dollars, but on most farms there is enough dimension stuff laying around to make the frame which would cut the cost in half. Two or three turkeys would pay for it.—Mrs. A. C. Frampton.



Sowing brome with a grass seeder on the Mackay farms, Indian Head, Sask.



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Above: The wild pear of Northern China (*Pyrus ussuriensis*) as it grows at Dropmore, Man. In its native home it grows 65 feet high with fruit two inches in diameter. Perhaps this is the pear Manitoba has been waiting for.

Centre: A lilac bred by F. S. Skinner. Its showy panicles came out a week ahead of the common lilac.

## Garden and Orchard



Above: *Mertensia paniculata alba*, a white form of the common blue native perennial.

The wealth of experimental material gathered by Mr. Skinner from the four corners of the earth, was an eye-opener to the members of the Great Plains Horticultural Association when they visited his nursery at Dropmore in 1926.

### Winter Damage to Trees

OUR Northern Great Plains area is each year becoming increasingly attractive by additional plantings of trees, shrubs and vines. The virtue of this landscape adornment and shelter is important to all forms of animal life, including master man, song birds, and quadrupeds.

October was a kindly month and the pleasantly high temperature accelerated the ripening processes of wood growth which had tended to be sappy and green, due to the cool rainy summer months. Freeze-up arrived the end of the first week in November. Snowfall followed immediately and this natural blanket has been a blessing to roots of trees and shrubs. It is the optimum mulch. Any mulches of straw, manure, leaves, etc., may be beneficial but involve serious hazard. These mulches offer a harbor for mice and these rodents tend to accept such a hospitable winter home promptly and with glee.

Mulched trees may be protected by placing poisoned cornmeal in tin cans placed on their sides under the mulch. If the mulch is free from mice, it will be wise precaution to treat these areas as fruit trees are commonly treated. That is, the snow around the trees at the outside of the mulch is tramped down hard. This acts as a rampart through which the rodents do not tunnel a passage.

Mice are in the habit of making runways in the loose snow at the ground and coming to apple and other trees, dine on the bark, often completely girdling the trunk and destroying the tree or shrub.

There is a further abnormal condition prevalent at Morden this December and against which precaution may well be taken. The three days thaw in late November melted the surface snow. This later froze and the crust was thickened and augmented by a considerable shower of rain and sleet. If this crust has formed hard over tender rooted herbaceous perennials, it may be well to break it to allow air movement and thus prevent suffocation of plants.

If a newly-planted tree and shrub area is windswept and root damage from frost seems probable, a temporary snow fence of brush, corn stalks, hemp, or other roughage, may be set to cause snow to accumulate on the north and west, the wind-swept sides of the plantation. Of course, such measures are eleventh-hour repentance, but may repay handsomely for trouble involved in their construction.—W. R. Leslie.

### String Beans

Though much of the drudgery has been removed from our garden by the judicious purchase of a wheel-hoe, the everlasting jobs of cultivating and weeding still become extremely tiresome long before the ubiquitous weed gives up the struggle as a bad job. The weariness of these necessary tasks is offset to some

extent by the interest one takes in new inhabitants of the vegetable garden.

Thus, this year I had five varieties of string beans. The old and popular variety, Improved Golden Wax, is much outclassed by all the following newer ones—Hodgson's Long Pod, Masterpiece, Stringless Green Pod and Round Pod Kidney Wax.

These last four not only bear longer pods than the Golden Wax but their pods are meatier, tenderer, more nearly stringless and fit for use over a much longer period. They all mature within a very few days of each other and all are early enough to ripen seed every summer. All were planted on May 18, the first picking was on July 19 and could have been made a few days earlier.

The best of these varieties seem to be Masterpiece and Hodgson's Long Pod, which are hard to choose between, both being of very fine quality. Stringless Green Pod, a brown seed variety, is also an extra good bean. The seed of Round Kidney Wax is pure white except for a small marking around the eye, and can be used as a winter white bean.

The best I have found for this is the Boston Navy or Pea Bean, which ripens in a very short season, bears well, and is of first-class cooking quality, either for boiling or baking.—A. R. Munday.

### Banting Corn

There is interest, if not always profit, in trying out new varieties of garden stuff. Every now and then one finds something outstandingly good among the new ones. This time the find of the season was the very new, very early, yellow sweet corn, Banting, named after the famous discoverer of insulin. Like its colored cousin, Pickaninny, this new corn is a Canadian, a production of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

It is very early, maturing within a day or two of Pickaninny which is as early as Squaw and many degrees better in quality. The color of Banting is a rich golden yellow, nearly Golden Bantam color, the ear is of good size, sweet and tender, the flavor excellent.

Although its color has not been proven to affect its flavor, there are those who object to the dark Pickaninny hue. Banting will satisfy the craving of such epicures for an early sweet corn in a more pleasing color. The past summerless summer was a poor corn season here. That crop was late coming into use. My records show that Pickaninny planted May 27, was ready to use on August 16, and Banting planted at the same time was ready two days later. Two weeks passed before Golden Bantam matured for use, with Golden Giant ten days later still. The two new sweet varieties are thus much earlier than these standard sorts, and so lengthen by a good deal the season when one may enjoy this delightful vegetable.—A. R. Munday.

Applications for trees from the forestry farms at Indian Head or Saskatoon must be in before March 1.



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*An Editorial by  
Frank A. Seiberling*

Memory will recall to most of us a day on which we turned to the curb and for the first time gazed with almost unbelieving eyes upon an awkward vehicle from which the familiar horse was most conspicuously absent.

And some of us smiled a little at the idea of a buggy with an engine in it.

Yet from that homely chrysalis has emerged the marvel of speed and grace which we know today as the automobile.

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Truly, here is a miracle.

And your achievement reaches far beyond the physical things you have created.

You have inspired the building of highways which are binding town to town, city to city, and coast to coast.

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24



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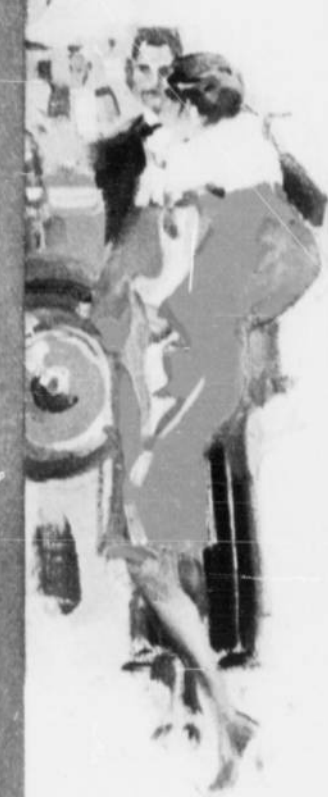
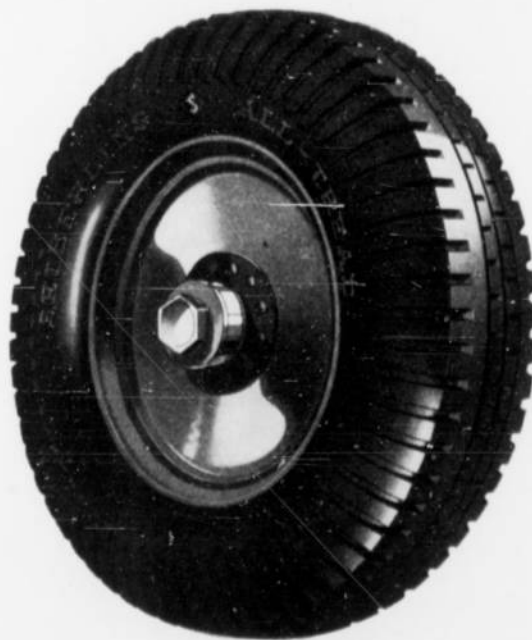
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# The Countrywoman

## Rural Women's Movement

**D**ULNESS is an enemy to be fought in the country, if the people are to be got to stay in it."

These words are from the pen of Robertson Scott, who tells how a little group of people in an English village got together in what we would term, in this country, a community club. They had a vision of what rural England might be and were "touched by the longing and the walled-in lives of their humble neighbors." They were ready to "pay a dividend in service on the good things they had fallen heir to or laid hold of." They were conscious that girls and women had an urgent claim to some of the things that came the way of youth and men.

And so they organized a club. In spite of having much and important work to do it failed. Then the members realized that they were trying to work for others instead of with others. The realization that the best help is self help has made Mr. Scott a sympathetic historian of the Women's Institute movement as it has grown in England during ten years past. His Story of the Women's Institutes was published in 1925 and traces the rapid development of an organization, the germ-idea of which can well be termed "Canada's gift to England," for it was in Canada that the Women's Institutes first had their beginning. It was their success in this land that encouraged governments abroad to undertake similar organizations for the benefit of rural women.

To a Canadian woman, Mrs. Alfred Watt of British Columbia, belongs the honor of carrying overseas to Great Britain the thought that here was a plan of helping rural women to help themselves. At the time of publishing his book, Mr. Scott tells us that there were 4,000 Women's Institutes in England, Scotland and Wales, when the movement is only barely ten years old, that already every other parish in Scotland had a local W.I. He tells us that the state has subsidized the new organization to the tune of approximately \$250,000; that "It is the hope of the government that it will spread throughout the whole country." A high authority on rural history in Britain considers it to be "the most important body formed during the century" and the Scottish Board of Agriculture calls it "the most important movement in social agricultural history for a hundred years."

In England the object of the Women's Institutes is officially described as "to improve the conditions of rural life and to provide opportunities for mutual help and intercourse." The Scottish W.I. emphasize education: "1. To develop initiative and latent talent. 2. To bring experts to lecture and demonstrate (with the intention of making some of the educational advantages of the town available for country-women). 3. To promote social intercourse and recreation among women of all classes in country communities and to circulate information."

Belgian in 1906 started an organization called the Circle of Farmers' Wives, following a visit of its Director of Agriculture to Canada. There is now a membership of 67,000 enrolled. Norway in 1898—one year after the organization of the first Women's Institutes at Stoney Creek, Ontario—saw the foundation of the House Mothers' Association. The movement has spread from Norway to Sweden, Denmark and Finland. Mr. Scott estimates the total membership in rural women's organizations in Scandinavia at 70,000.

## Find Joy in Handiwork

One of life's best joys comes from making things with one's hands. The more beautiful the object made the greater the satisfaction it brings to the worker.

And so to add interest to lives, which may so easily become drearily walled-in by environment and monotony the Women's Institutes of

Great Britain have selected home crafts as part of their program. An editorial in The Town Crier for November tells of the Exhibition of Home Crafts organized by the W.I. It is described as one of the most interesting exhibitions of handiwork of recent years. "The crafts on view represented the work of the women of rural England and Wales and was therefore an expression and interpretation of their lives and interests."

"The Women's Institutes" continues the article "are at one and the same time saving the remnants of a national tradition and slowly but surely creating a new one; and in so far as they are succeeding we may take heart of grace. The strides that are being made are remarkable."

"For three years now the writer has judged at the Surrey bi-annual ex-

## Last Year's Failures

By Ida M. Thomas

What shall I do with last year's failures,  
The foolish mistakes that are haunting me yet?

Shall I allow them to mar and embitter  
The coming days with a vain regret?

Shall I gather up my last year's failures  
And bind them into a sombre sheaf  
Of ever-accusing disappointments,  
And give them over to hopeless grief?

Shall I dig a grave and bury my failures,  
Deep in the tomb of forgetfulness hide  
From my own chagrin their ungainly faces,  
And cover them up with my wounded pride?

No. I'll make a ladder out of my failures,  
A ladder on which I can firmly stand;  
Upon it I'll climb to the loft of successes,  
Slowly but surely, hand over hand.

And so, after all, my last year's failures,  
Which grimly arise my life to confound,  
May, in the end, turn out to be blessings,  
If I use each one for a ladder-round.

—The Outlook.

hibition of the work in that country, and each year the work shows an advance in design, in a sense of color, and in fitness for the purpose for which it is intended."

The work done co-operatively is spoken of as "the most delightful of all especially to the urban dweller. The quilts and screens, hangings and cupboards for the Village Hall, sometimes worked by over a hundred women, often display a spontaneity and a sheer joy in the work that is little short of entrancing. Possibly the best example of co-operative work on view at the exhibition in London was the linen quilt, pillow slip and bedhead, worked in black cross-stitch in a fine old English design, by 481 different Institutes in Warwickshire."

"Among the 989 exhibits these crafts were included: plain and decorative needlework, crochets (in linen thread), lace, knitting, fur-craft, gloves, leatherwork, baskets, rushwork, raffia, rugs, hard and soft toys, spinning, weaving, vegetable dyeing, bookcases, bookbinding, book-repairing, writing and illumination. The most popular

crafts were embroidery, fur-craft and basketry.

"Among the traditional crafts, quilting takes first place. The women of Durham and Northumberland are still expert in the matter of making quilts, and still do designs that have been in existence since 1600. Quilting clubs are by no means uncommon. A good quilter can get perhaps 30 women to pay her a shilling a week; she then proceeds, her income assured, to make quilts, each member getting one in rotation. A quilting club can quite easily occupy a woman for her lifetime. Sateen is the material used, and sometimes the quilt is made of two or more colors and is a combination of quilting and patching. Few people have realized as yet the possibilities of quilted curtains, though it has been adapted for cushions and dressing-gowns."

In addition to employing handicrafts to offset dull care and drive out monotony the Women's Institutes in the old land have folk-dancing, music and drama and many educational lectures.

## Remembering Little Things

It was just before Saint Valentine's Day and in the home where I was a guest there were several small children. All very busily occupied and engrossed with the work of making valentines. Some were hidden away, these they confided to me in stage whispers were for the mother and father. Some of these creations were very crude, some quite clever for such small fingers, but all were the results of childish enthusiasm.

As I watched these little folks and noticed the encouragement the mother gave them instead of fretting and nagging at them like some mothers are prone to do, "because they were littering up the house," I thought how very fortunate they were. Their ideas, no matter how crude, were not frowned upon. Instead of being given money and told to run and buy what they wanted, they had been encouraged to make such as they wished and also encouraged to be original.

One of my mother's chief treasures is a crude drawing, two rude hearts sketched wobbily upon a piece of drawing paper. Printed in crazy letters was a trite old verse.

It was not many years later that the little boy who wrote those words was gone. Don't you suppose that that Mother was glad she did not scold the little fellow for the litter he was making?

I think it would be a fine thing to encourage children to observe fittingly the special days of the year.

Take care to remember every birthday that occurs in your family. Bear in mind that the years fairly race along and soon the children will be scattered for and wide and there will be no birthday cakes to make. It takes such a very little to please a child. The best china, the big lamb lighted as if

for a special occasion, a special dish that he or she fancies with perhaps a small gift; it need not be more than a new pinafore for school or new mittens, anything given as a gift is highly prized. You know that yourself. So give your child something to look back at when away from home. Invite in a small neighbor, or a group of his schoolmates. Do not overdo it but let them make candy or popcorn and serve apples; they will get as much enjoyment out of an affair of that kind in your hospitable kitchen than they would out of a fancy party.

One mother always celebrates her anniversary by having a special dinner. The reason she does this is, so the good woman says, "I am happily married and I want my daughters to know that I am. If I did not make a little fuss they would not know it was my anniversary, for you know how the men are, they always forget. There seems to be so many unhappy marriages now-a-days that I want my girls to know that their father and I do not want to forget our anniversary."—Marilla R. Whitmore.



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The Grain Growers' Guide

## Timely Hints

Gleaned from experience of Guide readers

I find a number of uses for discarded sheepskin and fur coats. The thickest parts of the sheepskin make warm insoles for children's boots and moccasins. Warm gauntlet mitts can be made from an old fur coat. If one wants to sew on the inside, shave the fur off about 1/4-inch from the edge all around. This allows the two sides to lie flat. A strong needle and thread should be placed on the sewing machine. Stitch on the machine and then sew over the seams twice. A band of elastic fastened at the wrist helps to make it fit tightly. A gauntlet made with a wide cuff is handy for keeping the cold wind from blowing up the sleeves.—Mrs. J. W. Sask.

If you have no thermos bottle try the following plan when sending lunches with the men in cold weather. Take a 10-lb. syrup pail with a tight lid. Fill it with hot tea or coffee. Then get a large water pail and put about 4 inches of crumpled paper in the bottom of it. Set the syrup pail on this packing and pack all around it with crumpled paper as tight as you can. Put about 4 inches of paper on top of the syrup pail, then cover the large pail with a pot lid and tie it firmly on the pail. If this large pail is then wrapped in a robe or blanket the tea will keep hot for six or eight hours.—Mrs. A. F., Sask.

The top cover of my ironing board seemed to be always getting dusty. I took a piece of floral sateen that I had left over from making some new cushion covers and made a slip-over for my ironing board. At the open end of the cover I made one side six inches longer than the other. I rounded off the corners and hemmed it. I slipped this end inside the straight end and fastened it with three dome fasteners. My ironing board is thus protected from dust. Such a cover may be made from gingham, print, denim or flour sack material. When washing the cover I add a little starch to the rinsing water and this gives it a smooth surface which is a further aid in keeping out the dust.—Mrs. J. W., Sask.

If you haven't a washroom or laundry and are compelled to keep the washing machine in your kitchen, try the following plan which I have found successful. My husband made me a box large enough to cover the machine. One side of the box was left open. When I have finished washing I move the machine against the wall and shove the box over it, with the open side towards the wall. I covered the box with a pretty piece of table oilcloth and painted the three sides which show. I have a handy extra table and the box looks much neater than the machine.—Mrs. A. F., Sask.

I keep an old safety razor blade in the drawer of my sewing machine. I find it quite a valuable help when ripping out machine stitching or taking off old buttons. I find when ripping an old garment that if I have someone to hold one side of the cloth while I hold the other and cut with the razor blade I can work very rapidly. If I have no one to call upon to help me I pin one end of the garment to the mattress of the couch or some other solid object. Care must be taken when handling the razor blade as it is so sharp that it will easily cut the cloth.—Mrs. W. C., Sask.

On almost every farm nowadays there is a box of tire patches and rubber cement. When my hot water bottle began to leak I followed the direction on the "patches" box very carefully and found that my mended bottle came out most as good as new. When Sonny had a hole in his rubber I patched it in the same manner, with good success. A rubber apron may be mended by applying adhesive tape or by using a thin rubber patch.—Mrs. G. M., Alta.

If the kitchen range is old and it is difficult to keep looking well try putting a small amount of alum in the black lead, when polishing it.—Mrs. J. B. C. Alta.



# Mother Tompkins' Doomsday Book

In which is recorded dos, dids and don'ts

By ANNA STEVENS

"HELLO, Mother Tompkins," gaily called Mary Gibson as she, her husband, and babies drove up to their neighbor's door on New Year's Day.

"Hello, hello, Mary! Hello, Ernie! Happy New Year! Here you youngsters, jump into aunty Tompkins' arms. That's it, down you come Donald, my wee lad. Now give me Esther, Mary. A baby is such a precious thing. Happy New Year, darlins. Give aunty a kiss. There now rosy cheeks, come hurry in to the house." With the baby in her arms, Mrs. Tompkins went towards the house but turned to add, "You'll find Ben in the barn, Ernie. He'll put up the horses for you."

So into the warm kitchen, bright with red geraniums, and odorous with goose and boiling vegetables, came Mary and her babies, Donald and Esther.

"Oh! Mother Tompkins, you can't believe how glad I was you asked us today. New Year's Day is such a dreary day to live through anyway."

"Dreary, Mary! Why dreary?" Mrs. Tompkins bent to taste the roasting goose, letting out more of the delicious odour into the room.

"Well," answered Mary as she unbuttoned Donald's jacket, "one is always expected to think over the past year and repent of their shortcomings, and I have so awfully many of them, it's a blue day with me."

"Tut, tut! Mary, you don't read your Bible if that's how you spend New Year's. Why, don't you remember what St. Paul says: Forgetting those things that are behind I make a push to get at something new."

"Oh, Mrs. Tompkins, that isn't what he says," laughed Mary, "and you know it."

"Well, it's a pretty good motto, just the same. Mistakes and unhappy times should be forgotten—just like the potato peelings I chucked into the pig pal and fed to the pigs. I realized years ago that it was foolish to remember things that had been unhappy." Mrs. Tompkins put a dish of celery on the waiting dinner table, then lifted the goose from the pan and proceeded to make the gravy.

"But, Mrs. Tompkins, you surely don't think we should forget all the times we have done wrong or been foolish? We should repent and be sorry shouldn't we?"

"Sure, Mary, but repent hard and do it quickly. Vow you'll never do it again, and then forget it. If you spill some gravy on the best carpet you don't wait till New Year's to wipe it up do you?"

"No, indeed!" Mary laughed.

"And if in summer you get burrs on your stockings you don't need to wear them all the year. You can pick them off, can't you?" Again Mary laughed.

"Yes, but how do you get rid of your troubles, Mrs. Tompkins?" Mary was beating the potatoes as if her life depended on it. "I'd like to know."

"Well, after dinner I'll show you my old Domsday Book I call the 'Dos, Dids and Don'ts' Mary, but here comes the men, we'll eat dinner first."

"And a glorious dinner it smells!" called Ernie, as stamping the snow from their feet, he and Ben Tompkins came into the kitchen.

Laughter and talk on all things followed and all enjoyed the dinner very much, Donald, aged three, being allowed a little of the goose cut up finely as part of the celebration and Esther, aged six months, given a bone to suck.

It was fully two hours till again Mary Gibson and Mrs. Tompkins, the dishes washed and put away and both

babies asleep, went into the sitting room to see the Domsday Book. Mrs. Tompkins pulled it down from the shelf and handed it to Mary. Inside of a home-made cardboard cover were a dozen and more of school exercise books, each with a year date.

"You see I take a new book each year and start afresh and once in a long, long while I turn back to the old ones for reference. Let's take a real old one so I won't feel ashamed to have you read it. Old sins don't seem so bad as new ones, do they? We have grown so far away from them. Now here is 1911. That ought to be old enough." She settled her ample form into a rocking chair, pulled up another for Mary, and began turning the pages of the book in hand.

"I allow three pages for each month, you see, Mary. Here's January, with a page for Do, a page for Did, and a page for Don't. Then here's February with its own Do, Did and Don't. Then comes March and so on through the year. Now let us read January."

She stopped to add more coal to the stove, then relaxing again into her chair, opened the book at January, 1911. The first page was headed, "Do in January."

"You see, Mary, we have to be reminded of all the things we should do and you cannot do more than one thing at a time. Now these are all the virtues. Nobody can be all of them at once, so I take the twelve virtues I need to practice most and put one at the head of each month. See, I have Cheerfulness for January, Honesty for February, Hope for March, Cleanliness for April—that's a good one, it's time to clean house anyway. Faith for May, it's planting time and we need faith in abundance. Love for June while the roses bloom, Courage for July when it gets so hot, Perseverance for August when there is so much to be done, Gratitude for September when harvest is here, Thrift for October, while we plan the winter's stores and necessities, Rejoicing for November when harvest is finished and all garnered in, and Worship for December when we are planning our Christmas. I like to make December the month in which I especially think of all the dear love of God to us all."

"That's a lovely list, Mother Tompkins."

"Oh! I can add any other virtues I like, but in January I put all these down ahead and anything I find relating to them at any time like an apt saying or a bit of poetry I put in when I find it. See, this December one has an entry marked May 17, 'The heavens declare the glory of God and the firmament showeth His handiwork'—I gathered the first spring blossoms, crocuses today, a spark of love from God to man, and it has another August 3—'The valleys shall stand so full with corn that they shall laugh and sing.' You sometimes want to make a dozen or more entries to your month on that theme before you get to it, but when you do get to it—there they are waiting to tune your mind and give you a start."

"Here is January again. I see I have started off 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you,' and have added, 'Do it first,' then comes some cheerful poetry, 'Laugh and the world laughs with you, weep and you weep alone'—and here's that poem that has in it, 'You are beaten to earth, well, well, what then? Get up with a smiling face. It's only adventure to be knocked down, but to lie there, that is disgrace. The harder your hit, the higher you'll bounce. Be



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Red Rose Orange Pekoe is the best tea you can buy

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Figure Puzzle Contest closes January 31. See page 2.



# Massey-Harris Drills

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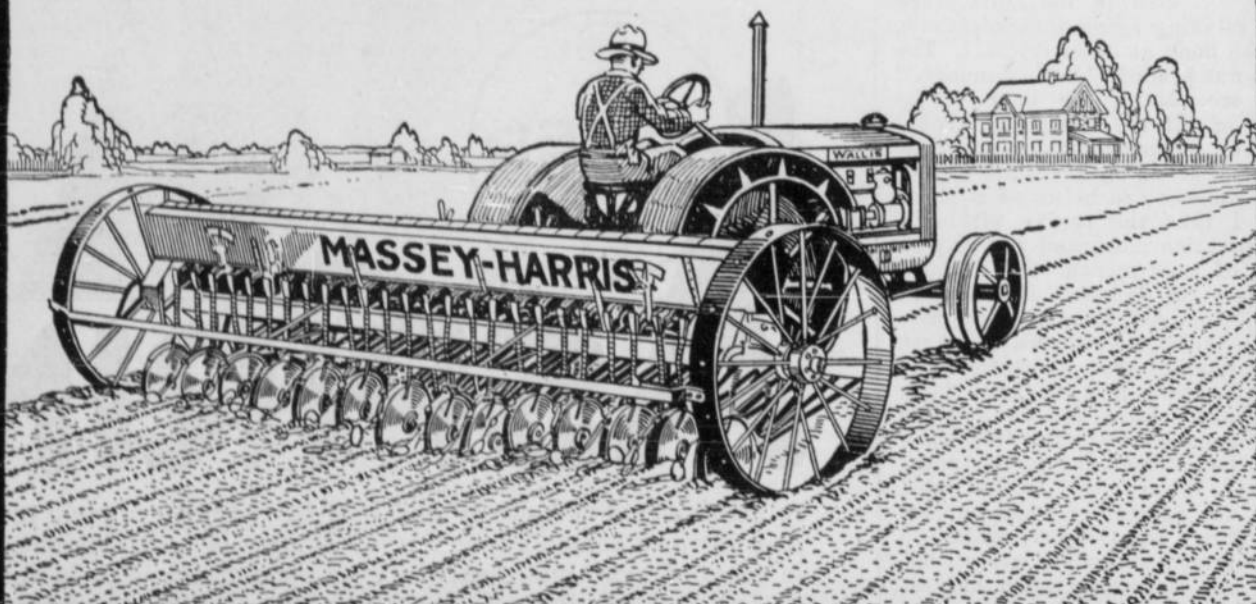
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## The Grain Growers' Guide

proud of your blackened eye. It isn't the fact that you're dead that counts, but only how did you die.' I always like that poem, Mary. It gives me a good start in the New Year. Now turn to June, you see I start off with a Bible verse again—'Charity suffereth long and is kind'—you know all that, and here's a poem about a garden—'A garden is a lovesome thing, God wot, grass plot, etc. I know God walks in mine,' and so on through the year. Then I add practical things I want to remember. In October I have 'Do plant your winter bulbs at once or they won't be out for Christmas' and in May I have 'Do get the fly screens on.' For January I have 'Do start that patch quilt' and for March 'Do get at spring sewing.' So you see, Mary, my *Don'ts* combine philosophy, religion, poetry and practical admonitions.

"And my *Don'ts* come chiefly from experience. Here's one in June, the love month—it's a poem called 'Don't be impatient' and one from an October previous entry, in May of 1911—'Don't put the furs away again in that box, moths got into it', and one for August, 'Don't boil ripe grapes for jelly; they won't jell,' and in September, 'Don't add red pepper to your ketchup. Ben doesn't like it,' and for December, 'Don't send Aunt Sally turkey for Christmas, she likes goose better.' So you see all through the year I make in these books, notes of the things I want to remember to do, also notes of the things I want to remember not to do, and I keep the relations' birthday dates posted here too. See, 'Don't forget Uncle Henry's birthday, March 6.' You'll find once you start, that two pages is small enough for *Do* and *Don't*.

"Now turn the page to the *Dids*. This one is blotted with tears. I only allow one page for *Dids* too. See, I put down the incident, say I'm sorry and a line to show how I made amends, which I always try to do, then I try to forget it. See here is January, 'Was cross with Ben today because he wouldn't take me to the Johnsons; he said it was too cold. I made amends with chicken pie for supper.'

"It's too painful for me, Mary, to let you read all these *Dids*, but I honestly do put down every time I'm cross or angry or do a mean thing and I make myself pray to be forgiven and to forgive others and I make a definite amendment in each case. It's good training."

"Then you call it finished?" answered Mary, "and you try to forget it. That's a good idea."

"Yes, Mary, it's part of my creed to forget unhappy things. Take the remembrance of pain, say an operation, what good does it do the world to remember it, or any other sorrow, heart-break or calamity? Some people fairly love to go over old things and chew at them like the old cow chews her cud. Humans don't chew the cud, Mary, let's forget the unhappy things."

Supposing you were leaving for England tomorrow and had to take all your horrid memories in boxes. This box was that operation, that box was when people were mean to you, this barrel was the mean things people said, and so on, packing up all unhappiness in crates and barrels, and you knew ahead you would have to pay freight at every change of train and see to their transportation all the time in England. And suppose, Mary, the train started and left all of them on the platform and you realized you need not drag them like stones through all your holiday, would not you be glad Mary? Well, forget things, Mary, and let your first *Don't* in January be "Don't repeat unpleasant things."

Mary rose and put her arms around the older woman. "You're a dear, Mother Tompkins. Thanks so much for showing me your book—I'll get one and start it tomorrow."

"I would be true, for there are those who trust me;  
I would be pure, for there are those who care;  
I would be strong, for there is much to suffer;  
I would be brave, for there is much to dare;  
I would be friend of all—the foe, the friendless;  
I would be giving and forget the gift;  
I would be humble, for I know my weakness;  
I would look up and laugh and love and lift."



# Your Family's Disposition

Heredity not always to blame—Habits of living affect temper

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

IF anybody has a queer nature or a nasty disposition the blame is usually laid upon heredity and ancestors, but poor things, it may not be their fault at all. Lots of people intended to be amiable and easy to get on with turn out to be perfect bears—and it may not be wholly their own fault either.

As a well-known authority expressed it, "In a poorly nourished child unfortunate personality traits develop such as self-centredness, shyness, lack of confidence, selfishness, jealousy, depression and self-pity." These characteristics are serious enough in a child but later on when he grows up, they make success impossible in business or in the home. The opposite side of the picture is painted by another expert in this way "When properly nourished, the harmony of all the body will be so great that it will express itself in a happy, jolly disposition." Of course, both these authorities referred to the average normal person.

In the word "nourishment" they included more than food itself; they referred to habits of living which have a direct influence upon a person's nature. Insufficient sleep for instance always leaves its mark. Anyone, old or young, who is up late or out half the night is bound to feel the effects the next day or even for longer and to show it in disposition. Lassitude and weariness dog the adult and the child is taken possession of by crankiness and quarrelling with others. Allowing a child to stay up till the adults go to bed, or taking him out to an evening's entertainment is exceedingly hard on his nervous system, especially if repeated often. Very often young people in their 'teens who need plenty of sleep are inclined to be irritable the morning after a party or dance. Small children require at least 12 hours sleep each night, besides a rest in the day as well, if they are to develop strong nervous systems. Adolescents should have nine or ten hours and adults eight hours.

## That Dopey Feeling

Young and old alike need plenty of air while sleeping. I used to spend weekends with some very kind people while I was at boarding-school and was surprised to find that although they were well-informed on many subjects, they slept with windows and storm sashes tightly closed. The air in that house was always noticeably stale and the young people suffered from one cold after another. After sleeping in a hermetically sealed room I used to feel dopey and dull myself next morning. In small children lack of oxygen day or night manifests itself in crankiness and discontent. Unless there is plenty of fresh air in each bedroom, the body cannot recharge its batteries or become properly fortified for the next day's activities. Many a child at school has been labelled as stupid and dull when the fault lay with the ventilation in his home.

Disposition is often profoundly affected by tonsils and adenoids. Observe the child who breathes through his mouth because his nasal passages are blocked by the spongy growth of adenoids. He is dull, slow and listless and the teacher reports that he is not making progress. After the obstruction is removed he becomes his bright, normal self—entirely changed in disposition. Tonsils if diseased become wells of poison which is constantly being poured into the blood stream and taken to all parts of the body. A child laboring under such a handicap could not be blamed if he were ailing and uncertain in temper. Teeth if allowed to decay manufacture poisons and seriously undermine the health of young and old. In adults abscesses at the roots of teeth are often responsible for rheumatism, neuritis,

painful joints and other serious conditions. It is a rare person who can be bright and cheery when suffering from ailments such as these.

Discipline, or the lack of it, also leaves its mark on a person's nature. Disposition is also seriously affected by friction in the home, wrangling and lack of self-control on the part of others. A mother who is the victim of worry and apprehension cannot avoid influencing those around her.

## Avoiding Upsets

Irritability, lassitude and unreasonableness can often be traced to meals that are improperly balanced or one-sided. When more meat is eaten than can be utilized by the body, the surplus is converted into poisons that produce headaches, depressed spirits, and other uncomfortable symptoms. Too many sweets and starchy foods are responsible for lethargy, while lack of energy is sometimes the direct result of a shortage of vitamins and minerals. Heavy meals instead of increasing vigor, are responsible for sleepiness and disinclination to do one's work.

If a proper balance is maintained between starches, sugars, fats, proteins, minerals, vitamins, and roughage, a healthy condition results and a warped disposition is avoided. This is just as true in the case of children as in adults—perhaps even more so because their growing bodies require simple nourishing foods.

Eating raw apples "any old time" is one of the ways in which the digestion gets out of order and causes irritability. Apples are an excellent food, but tiny tots frequently do not chew them properly and trouble ensues. The habit of "piecing" is one of the most fruitful sources of upsets, especially when sweets are eaten. Now for an underweight child or those who walk to and from school, something between meals is really necessary but it should consist of plain bread and butter or crackers with a glass of milk. Candy, though a good food, should never be allowed between meals as it has a way of destroying the appetite for things needed by a growing body. Moreover, a concentrated sweet is apt to create digestive disturbances when eaten by itself but if taken at the end of a meal, it is practically harmless. Too much sugar of any kind is often responsible for irritability in young and old.

Some parents boast that their children can take whatever is put on the table, but this is nothing to be proud of because young stomachs are overtaxed by the rich highly spiced foods enjoyed by adults. Pickles, relishes, tea and coffee also have an undesirable effect on young bodies and dispositions. No matter how good a meal is from all standpoints, its value is greatly decreased by poor chewing. Food swallowed in chunks cannot be properly digested and the stomach becomes overworked trying to deal with the load.

Health and temper and indeed one's whole life is affected if body wastes are not removed with regularity. When the intestines are sluggish much poison is absorbed by the blood, with the result that headaches, lassitude, skin eruptions and other complaints make their appearance.

Constipation is usually the result of neglect or of insufficient roughage in the diet, or of lack of water or of the use of cathartics. Sufficient fruits, vegetables, whole cereals and bran in the diet give the intestinal muscles plenty to work on. If waste is removed regularly the uncomfortable symptoms will disappear and the temper will improve noticeably. Thus you can see that your family's disposition depends in a large measure on observing the rules of health.



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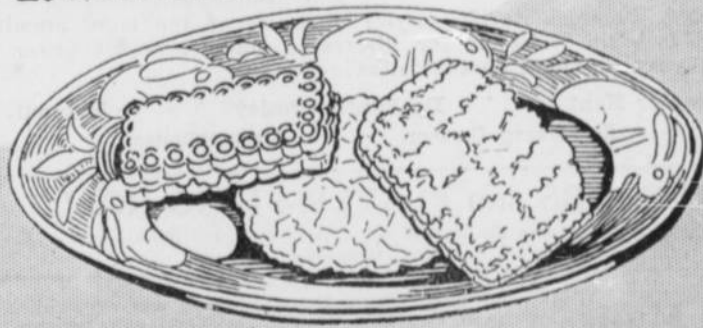
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Figure Puzzle Contest closes January 31. See page 2.





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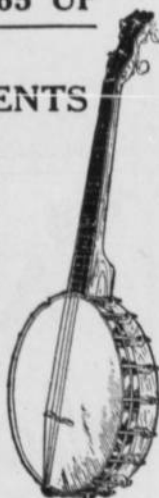
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### Casting Bossy's Horoscope

Continued from Page 3

States. Buyers have been going out west as far as Wisconsin, and North into Canada for them. These sources of dairy stock have been practically dried up as a consequence. Western buyers found American buyers busy in all dairy sections of the East during the past season. They found them in Oxford county, the great Holstein centre; around Winchester and Vankleek Hill in the eastern end of the province, and in Quebec. A recent report from London stated that sales across the border had been so heavy that farmers supplying milk to that city under contract were finding it difficult to get fresh cows for replacements at any price; that cows which a short time ago could have been bought for \$75 were now fetching \$125, and that choice milkers were higher yet. It was also stated that cows were being brought into western Ontario from the maritimes. It is estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 cows and heifers have been exported to the United States during the past season; most of them from Eastern Ontario and the Eastern townships in Quebec.

The situation is clear. Dairy production is down in the prairie provinces. A lot of fair and poor stuff has gone to the block. These provinces are going to need more dairy cows. They need them now, for cows are finding a ready sale at from \$140 to \$165. Outside sources are dried up and are likely to remain so for no one knows how long. The deficiency will have to be made up by the western farmers themselves.

#### Save the Dairy Calf

To replenish the supply certain leaks must be stopped. There are too many cows with dairy blood in them going to the block. Some of them are pretty well advanced, judging from the piles of "slicks" seen in slaughtering plants. Bred to good dairy bulls these cows would give pretty good producers.

Another serious loss of dairy blood is caused by the slaughter of dairy calves. Around Winnipeg, for instance, there are 125 or 130 dairymen, supplying whole milk to the city, who buy their feed. They have good cows or they wouldn't last very long at that game. During the year their cows produce 2,500 to 3,000 calves, of which half are heifers. Of these 1,200 or 1,500 heifer calves probably not more than one-half are saved. On their mother's side they have high-producing blood and many of them are from good bulls. If these cows were all bred to good bulls and their heifer calves all saved and distributed a valuable source of good stock would be established. Something has been done in this connection in recent years and more will be done in the future.

But the chief source from which the dairy stock must be replaced all across the prairies is the farms. If 50,000 farmers would raise a calf or two more each it would soon remedy the situation. But they should also improve the breeding of their stock. Fortunately there is an abundant supply of dairy males and it is by the use of improved sires that the producing capacity of milking stock can be brought up quickly and cheaply. Good feeding and care are required to bring them up to their inherited capacity. All this goes under the general name of efficiency and the farmers are rapidly increasing their efficiency. Figures dealing with this phase of the question for Canada are not readily available, but in the United States, within the last ten years, an increase of four per cent. in the number of cows has been accompanied by an increase of 20 per cent. in the amount of milk produced. If it wasn't for the greater production per cow across the border they would know by this time what a real milk shortage is like.

And so, though the butter business is in the dumps just now the whole milk situation is not in bad shape and the man who has female dairy stock of good capacity to sell is wearing a broad smile. The dairy map of Canada and the United States is being redrawn and a few years will change it as much as the war changed the map of Europe. But it looks as if the dairy farmer, who studies his business and improves it according to his knowledge, can face the future as confidently as ever.

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## R-a-d-i-o

Edited by

D. R. P. COATS

### A New Army of Radio Fans

It would be interesting to know how many new recruits were added to the ranks of radio set owners this Christmas. How many hundreds of city and near-city people have been presented with crystal outfits and how many others with more pretentious and expensive multi-tube instruments—who can tell?

The radio audience grows in numbers with each passing year; the broadcaster's contact is widened and his responsibilities increased every day. Present forms of entertainment must be improved and new ones devised to please the host of veteran listeners and keep them interested, as well as to win the approval of those countless people whose friends said it with a modest thing-um-a-dyne or expressed it with a solid mahogany, brass inlaid, super-saccharin-box this Christmas. The broadcasters must keep "humping."

### What do you Think?

Is there not something lop-sided in our Canadian radio arrangements which provide for the subsidizing of broadcasting under a government monopoly in one province, through the provincial docketing of fifty cents from every dollar license fee collected, while no assistance is given to the numerous stations in other provinces which are rendering quite as good if not superior public service?

This is not an objection to the monopoly as it exists in Manitoba. Apparently the people of that province are satisfied with their radio system and it is no business of outsiders. Nor is this a distress call for financial help for any particular station. Our privately-owned stations throughout Canada seem to be managing very well, in spite of the high cost of broadcasting. It does seem, however, that if any station in the Dominion is permitted to share in the license fees collected from radio listeners, those which are undertaking similar service in the rest of Canada should be allowed to share also. It is a fact, of course, that, in every province but one, the Dominion government collects and retains the whole dollar received from each licensed listener. In Manitoba alone, the broadcaster has fifty cents of the dollar returned to him. The amount thus returned totals in the neighborhood of ten thousand dollars per year.

It is surely very creditable to the broadcasters in other provinces that, lacking this ten-thousand-dollar "start," they continue year in and year out to serve the listening public, but is it entirely fair?

What do you think of it? Five dollars for the best letter received not later than February 15.

Please address all mail to Radio Editor, care of The Guide.

### Saskatchewan Musical Festival

Radio will play an important part in the coming Saskatchewan Musical Festival. The stations are anxious to assist in every possible way to make the festival at Moose Jaw a big success this year. Radio is a wonderful medium for encouraging an interest in good music and our Canadian stations realize their responsibility and the great opportunity which is theirs to raise the tone of musical appreciation.

CJRM is requesting all music teachers in Saskatchewan to send in their names and addresses, so that the Musical Festival authorities in Moose Jaw may mail them some interesting literature bearing on the coming event. Young folks are also being asked to send in the names of their music teachers, so as to reduce the possibility of any

teacher being missed. Guide readers will render good service to their local communities as well as to the province of Saskatchewan, if they will assist by sending in the names of all music teachers known to them. CJRM believes that radio will prove a valuable help in mobilizing the musical talent of Western Canada. Other stations will, no doubt, do their bit also and will seize upon this opportunity of promoting the interests of their good friends the musicians, amateur and professional.

### Correspondence

The radio editor cannot undertake to answer all radio questions in this column, but selected letters and replies will be published.

### Suspected Loose Connection

Grimshaw, Alta.

Radio Ed.—I have a six tube superheterodyne that is not working just right. When I turn on the filament switch, it will come through all right and be O.K. for a little while. Then, all at once, the music will stop. If I push in the filament switch and pull it out again the music will come back. I have tried new tubes and new batteries and have looked over the antenna but cannot find the trouble. Are there any good books on the market giving radio information?

Reply—From your description of the trouble, it seems that you have a loose connection somewhere. Start with the ground connection. Turn on the set and get a station. Shake the ground connection and see if doing so interrupts the music. Give each tube a slight shake in its socket and see if this causes any interruption. Examine the connections to your batteries, shaking the leads where they connect to the batteries. See that the filament switch contacts are not loose. I am assuming, of course, that the music is stopping suddenly when the trouble occurs. The sudden stoppage suggests a connection which has worked loose and which makes circuit only sometimes. If any shaking of parts of the set, tubes, batteries, etc., causes the music to cut off, you may be pretty sure that this is your trouble. If, however, the music just dies out gradually, you should look to your batteries. See Radio News magazine for lists of books.

### Ask the Manufacturer

Swift Current, Sask.

Radio Ed.—My six tube — is giving me trouble. Do you think it would work better with — tubes?

Reply—All questions referring to well-known makes of set should be sent to the manufacturers of the set, either directly or through their agents. I do not care to advise where much more reliable information can be obtained from the makers of the set. Broadcasters have little time for listening in and are seldom in a position to become familiar with every set on the market. Questions should relate to general principles only.

### Silver Cups and Things

Saskatoon, Sask.

Radio Ed.—In a recent number of the Guide, you say that Billy Ward is not running in the cup contest, but I see he is getting votes and is fourth. How is this?

Reply—Billy refused nomination, but people went ahead and sent in their votes just the same. He has not canvassed a single vote, so that all those he has been given are very much to his credit. As I have said, Bert Hooper is our pick and no one deserves to win more than he. Good luck to him.



## Give Radio Bridge Parties

HAVE some of your friends in every week on the evening the Radio Games are broadcast. Pass around advance announcements of cards to be held, as published in newspapers and The Saturday Evening Post, and keep a record of the score made at each table.

Then tune in with nearest station listed below, re-play the game with Work, Whitehead and the other experts and see who came nearest to equaling the experts' score.

The following Canadian stations broadcast the games every week. See newspapers for day and hour.

CFAC.....Herald.....	Calgary
CFLC.....Radio Ass'n.....	Prescott
CFOC.....Electric Shop.....	Saskatoon
CHNS.....Northern Elec. Co.....	Halifax
CKCO.....Radio Ass'n.....	Ottawa
CJCA.....Journal.....	Edmonton
CJGC.....Free Press.....	London
CJRM.....Jas. Richardson & Sons.....	Moose Jaw
CKAC.....La Presse.....	Montreal
CKCD.....Daily Province.....	Vancouver
CKNC.....Canadian Nat. Carbon Co.....	Toronto
CKV.....Manitoba Tel. System.....	Winnipeg

Also every Tuesday, 10 P. M., E. T. from

WEAF, WSAI, WEEL, WJAR, WTAG, WTIC, WGR, WCHS, WTAM, WWJ, WGN, WGY, and many others.

—and every Tuesday, 8:30 P. M., P. T. from

KFI, KFOA, KGW, KHQ, KOMO, KPO, KGO.

The U. S. Playing Card Company  
Windsor, Canada.

Auction Bridge Magazine,  
30 Ferry St., New York. Edited by  
Milton C. Work and Wilbur C. Whitehead



Big indexes, easy on the eyes. Ivory or al-cushion finish, easy to deal. Artistic back designs, pleasing to all. Lasting quality, good for game after game.

# BICYCLE

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## United Grain Growers, Limited

### Twenty-Year 5% First Mortgage Bonds

Due January 2nd, 1948

These Bonds offer an attractive opportunity for investors and should particularly appeal to residents of Western Canada because of their familiarity with the business of United Grain Growers, Limited, and the success that has attended its operations during the last twenty-one years.

The new issue of \$3,750,000 First Mortgage Bonds is for the purpose of retiring outstanding obligations and of re-imbursing the Company for expenditures in connection with the newly completed 5,500,000 bushel elevator at Port Arthur and the recent acquisition of certain country elevators.

The Bonds are adequately secured by assets, while, for five years ended August 31, 1927, net earnings available for interest and depreciation, have averaged more than 4½ times annual interest requirements on all Bonds to be presently outstanding.

Bonds may be obtained in denominations of \$500 or \$1,000. Principal and half-yearly interest are payable at any branch in Canada of The Royal Bank of Canada.

**Price: 96.25 and interest,  
yielding over 5.30%**

Fully descriptive circular will be gladly furnished upon request.

Lindsay Building,  
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Telephone: 22 864-5

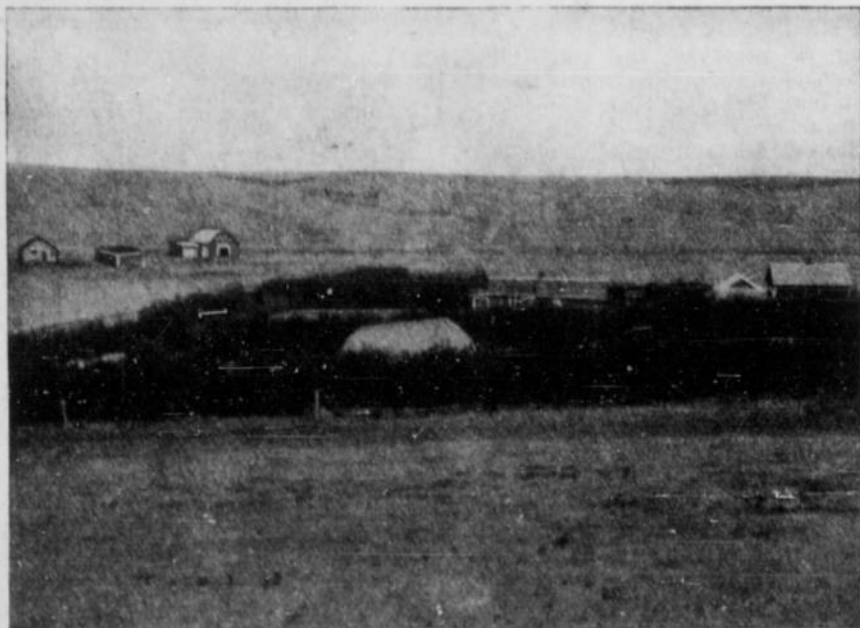
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A good belt of trees suitably located on your farm will make **MONEY** for you, increasing the value of your farm by hundreds of dollars.

Afford **SHELTER** from the piercing winter winds.

Give a **HOME-LIKE APPEARANCE** to your place



Give your **GARDEN** a better chance and probably make it possible to grow fruit trees.

Prevent your **SOIL** from **DRIFTING**.

You can get trees free from the Dominion government which will also give you directions and advice in your planting. Since 1901 their tree nurseries have sent out over 90,000,000 trees for planting on prairie farms.

Trees to plant in 1929 must be applied for before **March 1, 1928**. For application forms and full information regarding tree planting, write to

**Norman M. Ross**

*Dominion Government Tree Nursery*

Indian Head



Saskatchewan

## News from the Organizations

The Organizations in the Prairie Provinces furnish their own contributions to this monthly summary of Organization News.

### United Livestock Growers

Figures of livestock business transacted on the yards at St. Boniface show that the livestock marketing service of United Livestock Growers is increasing in popularity. During the month of December 1195 cars of livestock were handled on that market, of which 175 cars were sold by United Livestock Growers. During the year 1926 there were 17,849 cars of livestock sold at St. Boniface, of which 2,719 were handled by United Livestock Growers. During the year 1927 15,853 cars were handled on the market, of which 2,608 were handled by United Livestock Growers. Total handlings on the market decreased by practically 2,000 cars, but United Livestock Growers maintained its handlings except for a margin of 111 cars. Total handlings decreased by 11.1 per cent., while the percentage of the total handled by United Livestock Growers actually increased.

The system of valuing, sorting, and selling cattle, known as the "cattle pool" is being continued by United Livestock Growers at St. Boniface as usual, and is being operated whenever the run of cattle is sufficient to enable this to be done to the advantage of the shippers. United Livestock Growers have successfully operated this service now for four years, during which time it has proved its success, and has enabled the company to market thousands of cattle to better advantage than would otherwise have been possible. Only an organization doing a large volume of business, such as is done by United Livestock Growers, could successfully handle cattle in this fashion. In fact there is no similar service on the continent available to livestock producers. Thus, the large volume of business done by the United Livestock Growers not only results in lower cost of operation, but enables the Company to give more efficient service than would otherwise be possible.

On a strong cattle market such as have now prevailed for a number of months the efficiency of a good organization shows up in a remarkable way. Salesmen who get the best results have to know cattle values thoroughly. For example, a few weeks ago United Livestock Growers sold two baby beef animals at Winnipeg at 17 cents a pound. They were, of course, cattle of outstanding quality, or they would not have brought such a record price. But their quality alone would not have ensured such a price. It took a salesman who knew cattle, and who knew the market for fancy beef, to realize that he might ask such a price and expect a buyer to pay it.

### United Grain Growers

An issue of five per cent. bonds, to the amount of \$3,750,000, has been made by United Grain Growers Ltd. during the past month. These are dated January 2, 1928, and mature in twenty years, on January 2, 1948. They are being offered to the public by Wood, Gundy Ltd., at a price of 96.25, which means a yield of over 5.30 per cent.

The proceeds of the issue will be used by the Company to retire outstanding first mortgage six per cent. bonds amounting to \$830,000, and to reimburse the Company in part for expenditures in connection with the newly completed terminal elevator at Port Arthur, and the cost of recently constructed country elevators.

Bonds are being issued in denominations of \$1,000 or \$500. The Trust deed securing the bonds provides for an annual cumulative sinking fund at the rate of 2½ per cent. of the amount of the bonds. Sinking fund moneys will be used in the purchase of outstanding bonds in the open market, or in the redemption of outstanding bonds, at stated prices. The following prices, and accrued interest, apply to the redemption of bonds: 104 if redeemed on or before January 2, 1933; thereafter at 103 if redeemed on or before January 2, 1938; thereafter at 102 if redeemed on or before January 2, 1943; and thereafter at 101.

The Montreal Trust Company is Trustee for these bonds.

This bond issue has been rapidly taken up which indicates that there is at present a good demand for high grade investment securities, and also that the United Grain Growers is held in high regard by the investing public.

### New Elevator Opened

Promptly on schedule time the new U.G.G. terminal elevator at Port Arthur commenced taking in grain on December 15, and unloading operations have continued since that time. The construction of this elevator established a world record for speed in the erection of such a building. On April 22, United Grain Growers sold its elevator, known as elevator "H", at Port Arthur, which had been built by the Company in 1916 and operated since that time. On May 6, contract for the erection of the new terminal was entered into. On May 31, driving of the pile foundation was commenced. On July 10, pouring of concrete was begun, and was carried on continuously up to November 10, when the structure was complete except for interior finishing and the installation of machinery.

There are 75,000 cubic yards of concrete in the completed structure. More than 400,000 bags of cement were used, and 2,000 tons of reinforcing steel are embedded in the concrete; 1,750,000 feet of lumber were required for concrete forms, and 2,250,000 feet of timber are included in the trestles.

This new elevator, with its capacity of 5,500,000 bushels is the most modern and efficient on the continent, and it is equipped for more rapid handling of grain than any elevator previously constructed. 200 cars of grain per day can be unloaded, and the loading out capacity of the elevator is 80,000 bushels per hour, so a complete cargo can be put on any of the largest lake vessels within a few hours.

One of the interesting things to watch about the new elevator is one of the three automatic car unloaders. A picture of one of these in action is shown in another column. The car of grain is run on to a platform in the car shed. Two bumpers rise, at the pull of a lever, holding the car firmly at either end. Other levers are operated controlling mechanism which opens the grain doors and inserts a large steel baffle plate to direct the flow of grain. Then the car is tilted up endways, and the grain flows out into a hopper below. When one end is emptied the car is tilted in the opposite direction, and back again until it is emptied more thoroughly than it could be swept out. The whole process takes about seven minutes, while under the old system of shovelling and sweeping out a level car, at least twenty minutes were required. A much smaller force of men is required, so the use of these automatic unloaders makes for economy as well as for speed.

### U.F.C., Saskatchewan Section

Saskatoon.—During the past few months a great deal of work has been done by our legal department in conjunction with the legislative committee, with a view to making suggestions to the government regarding much needed amendments to various acts, including The Arrears of Taxes Act, The Crop Payments Act, The Homesteads Act, and The Insurance Act, also for provision being made for an adequate home economics extension service.

The legislative committee of the U.F.C. waited upon the government recently and submitted the following proposals:

1. That an amendment to The Arrears of Taxes Act be enacted whereby a tax sale purchaser, obtaining title under the provisions of the act, will take the property subject to the rights of a lessee in possession for the current year.

2. That an amendment to The Crop Payments Act be enacted whereby the provisions vesting a share of crop in the lessor, vendor or mortgagor be restricted so that a greater share than one-third of the crop will not be so vested.

3. That consideration be given to



the whole question of the administration of estates with a view to giving greater protection to widows and children and at the same time reducing the expense connected with administering estates, and in particular:

(a) That no succession duty be levied on any estate passing in whole or in part to or for the benefit of the father, mother, husband, wife, child, son-in-law, daughter-in-law of the deceased where the aggregate value of the estate does not exceed \$25,000.

(b) That a large part of the work carried on by the official guardian be transferred to the Surrogate Court judges of the various judicial districts and that the official guardian receive a salary and not exact fees from the respective estates with which he deals.

(c) That an effort be made to reduce the cost of administering estates.

4. That an amendment to The Homesteads Act be enacted, ensuring to a wife greater protection with respect to her homestead rights; and also that the provision contained in section 9a of the act, giving the court the privilege of dispensing with the consent of the widow where the homestead is sold for the convenient winding up of the estate, be repealed.

5. That an amendment to the Saskatchewan Insurance Act be enacted similar to that contained in the Alberta Insurance Act, providing for the prevention in as far as possible of the evils of over insurance.

6. That an amendment to the Saskatchewan Insurance Act be enacted, providing that in cases where persons have insured property with mutual fire insurance companies and their policies have been cancelled, that they should be liable only for premiums covering the period during which protection was received.

7. That Section 294 of the Rural Municipalities Act, which provides for the imposition of penalties on taxes remaining unpaid after the 31st of December of the year in which such taxes are levied, be so amended that municipal councils, on the request of fifty ratepayers, may at their option postpone the imposition of penalties until the first of April of the year following.

8. That amendments be enacted to the Agricultural Co-operatives Associations Act which will result in:

(a) Enlarging the scope of the act and establishing on a sounder co-operative basis the associations organized thereunder.

(b) Bringing up to date the provisions under the act relating to the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association Limited.

(c) Protecting co-operative associations by restricting the use of the word "co-operative" to those organizations operated according to strictly co-operative principles.

9. That no tax sales shall be held in any rural municipalities prior to November 1 in any year.

### Saskatchewan Wheat Pool

Regina.—The month of December, in the history of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, was marked by one or two developments of considerable interest.

In the first place the election of directors took place on December 7 in the 16 pool districts of the province, and resulted in the return to the board for the pool year 1927-28 of all but two of the old board. Of these two E. B. Ramsay, now manager of the Central Selling Agency, Winnipeg, had resigned as a delegate in his sub-district, and was therefore not eligible for re-election. The only other change which took place was in the election of C. Reider as director for district No. 3, succeeding H. Smyth. Marsh Adams succeeds E. B. Ramsay as director for district No. 1.

The first meeting of the new board of directors took place on December 9 and the election of pool officers resulted in the re-election of A. J. McPhail as president, and L. C. Brouillette as vice-president. The executive members of the board, in addition to the president and vice-president, consists of Messrs. H. Marsh, director for district No. 11, J. H. Wesson, director for district No. 16, and Thomas Baldwin, director for District No. 4. The same executive will act during 1928 for the wheat pool, Saskatchewan Pool Elevators Ltd., and Saskatchewan Pool Terminals Ltd.

Deliveries of pool grain in Saskatchewan are higher so far during the crop year than for the previous year, but the lateness of the season was responsible for very heavy deliveries during the month of December. The average receipts for the 725 country elevators, operated by the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, have risen to a very satisfactory level.

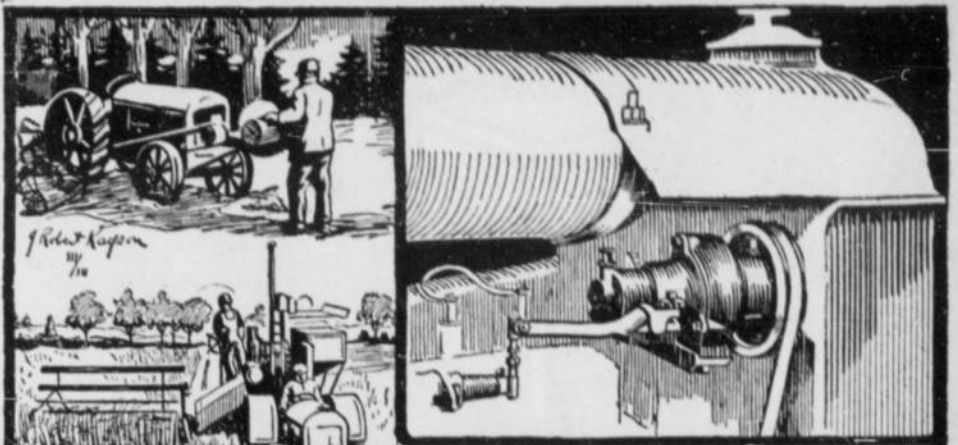
An important pool development during December was the decision of the board of directors to call immediately for tenders for the erection of a new terminal elevator at Port Arthur. This new terminal, which was authorized by the annual meeting of delegates in November, will have a capacity of approximately 7,000,000 bushels.

### Saskatchewan Livestock Pool

Moose Jaw.—Livestock to the value of over a million dollars has been handled by the Saskatchewan Livestock Pool since it commenced operations in June.

These have been marketed on the two markets at Moose Jaw and Prince Albert. With the opening of the Central Livestock Co-operative at Winnipeg the handlings of livestock by the association will be practically doubled.

The association now has over fifty local shipping associations in operation. These cover all parts of the province. There are at the present time thirty more under the process of organization. During the next couple of months the main work will be devoted to the eastern part of the province from which urgent demands are coming for organization work.



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STEADY** **POWER!**  
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For the Pickering Fordson Governor automatically controls the motor—it responds instantly to the slightest load change.

As a result Fordson owners report "Paid for my Pickering in 60 days with the fuel it saved." "Now I have plenty of power for all jobs." "Quick, snappy pickup." "No more engine racing." "Now we saw 1000 feet more lumber a day with considerably less wear on the tractor."

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For free pamphlet 50A—which tells more about the Pickering Fordson Governor—about the built-in Speed Changer for increasing or decreasing speed while the motor is running.

### Pickering Governors For All Tractors

Pickering Governors are also built for McCormick-Deering, Hart-Parr, Twin City, and all other tractors. Mail Coupon.

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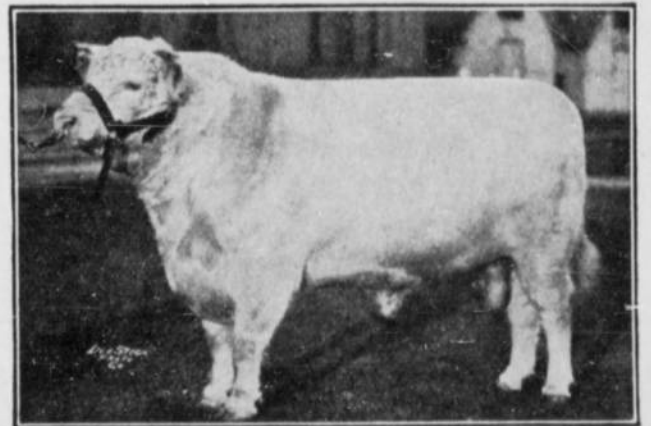
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## Shorthorn Performance

In the Feed Lot, on the Block, and at the Pail, taken as a combination,

### Cannot Be Equalled

At the Royal Winter Fair a Shorthorn out of a R.O.P. dam was Grand Champion. The Grand Champion at the Guelph Winter Fair was a Shorthorn. At Birmingham, England, Shorthorns had the Supreme Champion and brought higher prices per pound than any other breed. At the Smithfield Club Show, England, the Baby Beef Champion, the best Steer in the show, and the sire of the Supreme Champion, were Shorthorns.



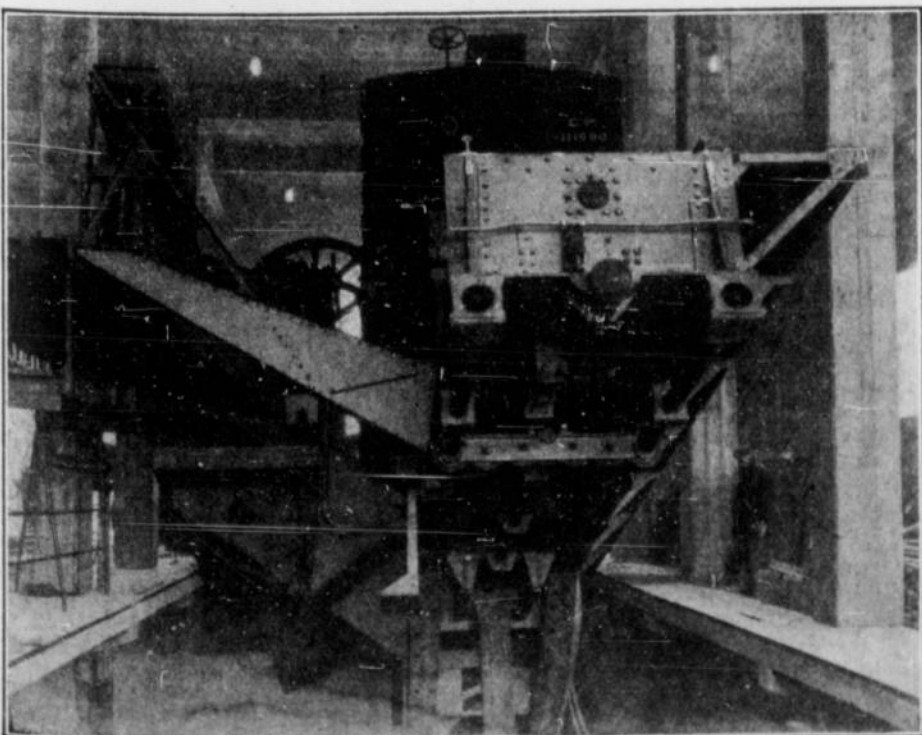
**Manor Chief 9th, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull at principal Shows, 1926**

**Write the Secretary for free information on the Ideal Farmers' Breed  
Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association**

JOHN GARDHOUSE, President, Weston, Ont. G. E. DAY, Secretary, Box 285, Guelph, Ont.  
JAS. B. DAVIDSON, Western Representative, Carman, Man.

### After Regrets are Useless

Be sure to send in a solution to the "Treasure Ship" Figure Puzzle Contest which closes January 31. Surely you can win one of 255 prizes. See page 2 for full details.



Automatic car unloader handling first car of grain unloaded at the new U.G.G. terminal at Port Arthur.



# The War Trail of Big Bear

Continued from Page 6

## CHAPTER XIV

## Three Scouts

Let me now return and follow the fortunes of the three scouts, Cowan, Loasby and Quinn, who left Fort Pitt shortly before Big Bear and his men appeared on the hill behind it the morning of April 14.

The trail from Fort Pitt to Frog Lake is a fairly good one in summer, but the scouts did not follow it. They went out along the river, which runs a few miles to the south. They travelled slowly, reconnoitring the ground ahead from commanding rises, and not until sunrise next morning were they looking through their glasses from the wooded slopes across the chain of lakes at the site of the Frog Lake settlement and the two hundred lodges a short way beyond.

They observed a number of things. First, that where the settlement had been there was no longer anything but a collection of charred and deserted ruins. Again, that the camp was still where Quinn had last seen it; at least the lodges. The most important thing of all they also noted, but unfortunately its significance did not then strike them. This was the fact that very little life was observable about the camp. Why, the little scouting detail was to discover later to its cost.

When Corporal Cowan and his companions left Frog Lake on their return to Pitt—I give the story as Quinn told it to me—they again avoided the trail. The Indian camp was behind them, true, but there might be hostile parties prowling about the country and the white men had no desire to run into a band that would likely greatly outnumber them. As they drew near Fort Pitt, however, without having sighted an enemy, they put aside a caution they now considered unnecessary and struck over to the trail. Quinn always maintained this was contrary to his advice, but Cowan was in command.

They had not followed it far until they saw that the trail was marked with many hoof-prints. Quinn dismounted and examined it closely.

"I'm right, Cowan!" he exclaimed, looking up. "I said the Indians were ahead of us. Well, they are. They've come down the trail as we went out along the river. Here's the track of a shod horse—my uncle's mare that Wandering Spirit took the day of the massacre. I put those shoes on myself. I know them."

Cowan disagreed. "The police have been out during the day, rounding up the stock. That accounts for the tracks. The whole camp was at Frog Lake still, wasn't it?"

"The camp, yes—the lodges, but remember we saw mighty few Indians," Quinn returned.

"Well, I'm not scared," said Cowan. "We're going on, anyhow. Funk, that's what's wrong with you, Quinn."

To which Quinn retorted angrily that he could go anywhere Cowan dared. They rode on in silence.

But as it happened, Quinn was right.

Fort Pitt was now little more than a mile away and just over the crest of the slope behind it, out of sight of the Fort, four hundred blood-drunk and painted savages were discussing energetically plans for getting the police outside the walls of the fort so that they might shoot them down with no risk to themselves.

The camp lay just to the left of the trail. Behind it a fringe of willows marked the course of a creek, and a break in this fringe at one point showed where the trail crossed the creek over a bridge.

When the three scouts looked from the bridge through the opening and saw the hostile camp ahead and to their left, they realized that they had made a mistake in quitting the river for the trail. But it was now too late to rectify it. Putting spurs to their horses, they dashed for the top of the slope.

The Indians saw them. Grabbing their guns, with wild cries of "Chemoginusuk! Chemoginusuk! (Soldiers! Soldiers!)" they rushed for the trail to head them off.

However, I had the satisfaction of learning from the captain later at Battleford that he had recovered his prized memento on the surrender of the hostiles and as he died the following summer in Indianapolis, the well-worn timepiece which served to mark the hours devoted to the fortunes of David Copperfield and the delightful excursions and mishaps of the ingenuous Mr. Pickwick, and at which we can imagine the great author so often glancing, is now no doubt in the possession of one of his other sons or daughters.

Louis Patenaude gave me an amusing account of the looting of Fort Pitt.

Forcing the doors of the H. B. stores, the Indians rushed in. Each seized the first thing he could put his hands on. It might be a cask of sugar, a chest of tea, a princely fur, a bolt of calico, a caddy of tobacco, a keg of nails—it was all one. Off he rushed, set it down outside and hurried back for more. When he returned his first prize was certain to be gone; another—a weaker brother—had appropriated it. A woman might get hold of a fine wool shawl, some buck would fancy it for his wife and she would be forcibly dispossessed. It was bedlam and war for the spoils, Indian expletives mingling with blows and outcries. Tins of Crosse and Blackwell's Yarmouth Bloaters, jars of pickled walnuts and pate de foie gras, imported at great expense all the way from London, were slashed open with knives, sniffed at and flung on the ground. The police hospital stores were got at. The red men evidently believed all medicines in use by the police were "comforts"; they drank them, until one old man nearly succumbed; then they decided the enemy had tried to poison them. They hesitated to use the sacks of flour piled in tiers for the defence of the fort; the police, they thought, might have mixed strychnine with it.

Between the suspense and the blizzard that raged, the night of April 15, 1885, to me in the Indian camp at Frog Lake was one of the most miserable I have ever experienced. The Indians had taken the blankets off my own bed at the time of the outbreak and had not Patenaude secured for me somehow a tanned cowhide with the hair remaining I should have had nothing to cover me when I slept. On this night the snow sifted down through the poles at the open top of the lodge and wet me through as I lay on the damp hard ground. I shivered with the cold and could sleep only in fitful snatches.

Next day was bright and warm, but two feet of snow had piled up during the night. That evening shortly after dark a messenger arrived with news of the bloodless victory of the Indians at Pitt. His horse had waded through snow to his belly and was steaming with sweat. It may be imagined with what relief this information was received by us, for the threat of Imasees was still fresh in our minds. By the Indian code, blood demands blood. If a fellow-tribesman is slain by an enemy, any other member of the nation to which the slayer belongs may pay with his life. The red man's vengeance is no respecter of persons.

The day following, all the band came in with their captives. We now had other prisoners to share our troubles and we felt better. The new arrivals included three young ladies, the daughters of Mr. McLean. Misery always did love company.

The prisoners in the camp after the fall of Pitt were, besides Mr. McLean and his family, James K. Simpson, F. Stanley Simpson, John Fitzpatrick, Rev. Pere Legoff, Mrs. Gowanlock, Mrs. Delaney, Rev. Chas. Quinney and wife, George G. Mann and family, H. R. Halpin, J. B. Poirier, Malcolm McDonald, Robert Hodson, Otto and Francois Dufresne, Henry Quinn, John Pritchard and myself. There were besides a number of half-breeds, ostensibly prisoners, but some of whom at least I should be slow to list in that category.

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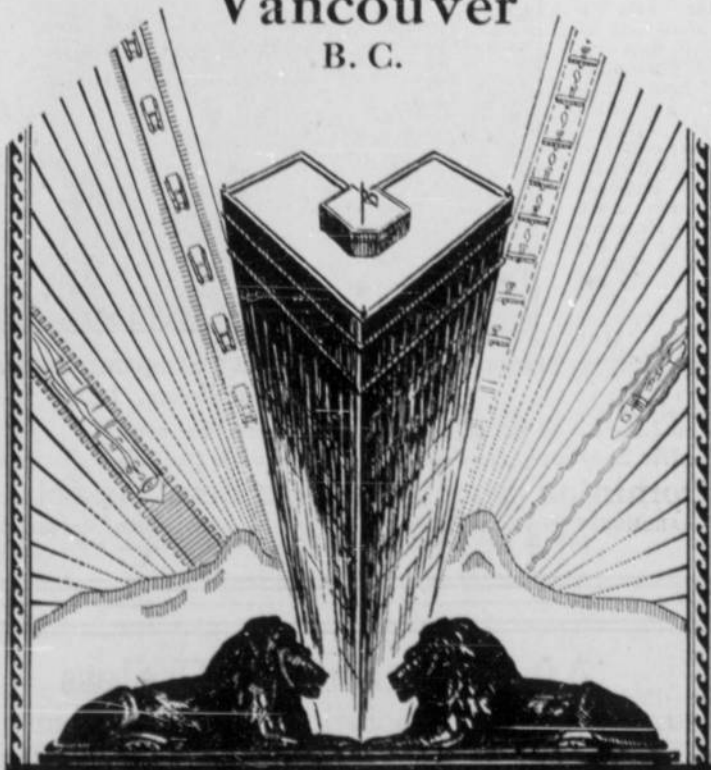
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B. C.





January 16, 1928

Along its crest to the right of the trail, the slope was thickly wooded, shutting off any chance of getting through to the fort in that direction. They had no option but to stick to the trail.

It has been said that a man does not die until his time comes, and the tragedy of that wild ride through the Indian camp rests in the fact that the three men had come unscathed through that hail of lead and then, with safety just ahead, Cowan's horse, crazed no doubt by the excitement, stopped suddenly and—bucked!

In vain Cowan spurred him—he would not budge. Cowan dropped to the ground and ran. An Indian, his gun levelled on the policeman, raced alongside. Cowan put out a hand.

"Don't shoot, my brother!" he said in Cree, and the redskin turned and left him.

But a puff of smoke came from the wood on the right and with a bullet through his heart, poor Cowan pitched his length along the dusty trail.

Henry Quinn's escape down the hill by way of the trail had been cut off, and answering the fusillade of which he was the target with repeated shots from his own rifle—fortunately for himself later without doing any damage—he swung at top speed off to the right along the wooded slope and disappeared among the poplar bluffs up the river. The hostiles were too intent upon the capture of Fort Pitt to go after him.

Meanwhile Loasby was pounding down the slope in full view of the fort and safety as fast as his jaded mount would bear him. Lone Man—cool, crafty, daring, a human hawk whose clear brain never permitted his nerve or confidence to desert him—with flapping pinion of soiled white blanket, on the white racer that had unaccountably disappeared from his owner's stable one dark night a year before in Montana, followed swiftly after him.

A shot. The saddle seemed suddenly to have grown hot under Loasby. Blood trickled down his leg, but he rode on. Another shot. His horse stopped, swayed, a bullet in his neck.

Lone Man was close behind—too close. The chest of the white racer hit like a hammer on the rump of the policeman's stricken mount and down they went, over and over, the dying animal and the living, falcion redskin and wounded trooper.

Loasby was first on his feet. Other riders, he could hear, were approaching. He ran.

Lone Man raised on one knee and at the crack of his rifle, Loasby tumbled with his face in the dust and the trail of a bullet through his body close to the spine.

And now the burst of fire which, since Loasby was apparently past the possibility of injury from it, there was no longer need to hold, came at the intrepid savage from the fort. But he writhed forward, on his belly like a snake, till he reached the policeman. He turned him over.

"I thought he was dead," Lone Man told me later, "or I would have finished him. But he ought to have killed me—he was first up."

Drawing his knife, he cut the belt, with its cartridges and revolver, circling Loasby's waist. Then he writhed back with it, gripping the grass with his crimsoned fingers, to his horse and galloped away up the slope. And all the while bullets from the fort plugged viciously into the sod around him.

Loasby got on his feet again. He staggered to the gate in the fort, flung out derisive fingers in the direction of Lone Man and collapsed in the arms of the two men come to meet him. They carried him into the fort.

Henry Quinn halted in a grove of poplars a mile up the river from the fort, dismounted and tied his horse to a tree. Night fell, and under cover of the river-bank he crept cautiously down to the road leading from the fort to the stream. He could not approach the stockade in the darkness; the sentries would be nervous. Or a prowling redskin might write finis for him.

He drew his knife and dug and dug in the clay bank. The cold gripped him; he shook violently. He must have shelter from the blinding storm! At length he had a hole, big enough to shield his body from the swirling snow,

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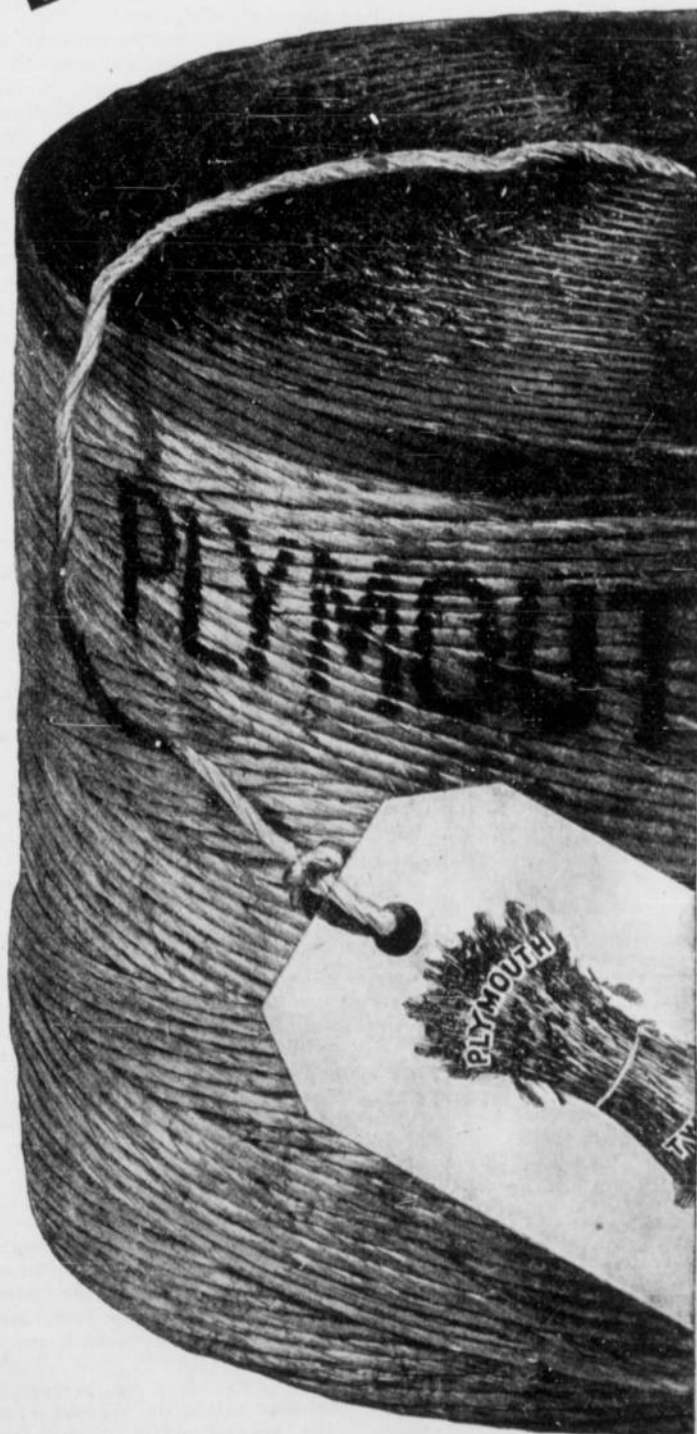
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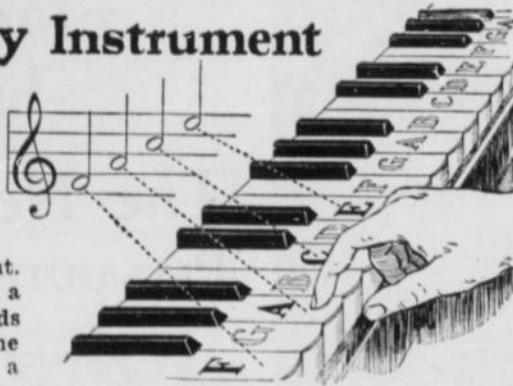
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the ferocious wind. He crawled in. If only he had something—a crust, even! He was ravenous.

The hours dragged. At dawn he stood outside the stockade, calling for Sergeant Martin.

The curling black head of Wandering Spirit appeared suddenly at an upper window of the building. Fort Pitt was in the hands of the Indians!

Again there was a cry of "Chemo-ginusuk!" and a moment later Wandering Spirit was following a fresh footprint through the newly-fallen snow. It led to the river; there ended abruptly. The war chief stood on the bank, studying the mystery of the vanishing track. Where could he have gone, this policeman? The riddle was unsolvable, and presently he walked on along the bank, rifle in hand, searching every angle of the surroundings with his hawk-like eyes.

Another Indian—Isadore Mondion—followed the footprint from the fort to the river and stopped. Just beneath him a pair of legs stuck out of the bank. With one hand he motioned to the war chief; with the other he pointed downward. Wandering Spirit started toward him, running.

"Henry," said Mondion, "come out."

The poor scout, hiding like an ostrich, trembled but he did not move.

"Come out!" Mondion repeated sternly. "Quick, before Wandering Spirit comes! I will protect you."

Quinn crawled from his hole. The war chief, his rifle held threateningly before him, hurried up. Mondion stepped in front of Quinn.

"My prisoner, Kahpayamahchak-wayo!" he said, meeting the war chief's lowering glance with one equally truefult. "Payatik! Be careful! His life is mine—I give it to him. From to-day we are brothers, Henry and me."

The war chief's answer, Quinn thought, would never come. But at length, with a wave of his hand, "So be it, neestas," he replied. "But the life you give him—if he loves it, he will know better than to work against us! He was with the police. And his rifle—that must be mine."

The rifle was surrendered and Mondion, his arm about his adopted brother, walked with him into the fort. The warriors crowded round Quinn.

"His medicine is strong!" they cried. "Mistahay muskowow! Bullets will not pierce him—three times he has escaped!"

"How! How!" shouted the camp. And Quinn was safe.

Following is a list of the men comprising the Fort Pitt Detachment, N.W.M.P.:

Inspector Francis J. Dickens, in command, Staff-Sergeant J. W. Rolph, Sergeant J. A. Martin, Corporal R. B. Sleight, Constables Wm. Anderson, H. A. Edmonds, Robert Hobbs, Robert Ince, F. Ledue, George Leonais, Clarence Loasby, Laurence O'Keefe, J. A. Macdonald, Charles T. Phillips, Joseph Quigley, Fred C. Roby, B. H. Robertson, G. W. Rowley, R. Rutledge, W. W. Smith, F. E. Warren, John Teetor, H. T. Ayre, Corporal David Cowan (killed).

Constable Macdonald years ago became Inspector Macdonald. He is now retired and living in Vancouver, B.C., Ex-Constable Smith is postmaster of the town of Ferintosh, Alberta. Ex-Constable, later Sergeant, O'Keefe was farming until recently near the town of Battleford.

### CHAPTER XV Perilous Moments

The new prisoners were distributed among various members of the different Indian bands. My friend Stanley Simpson was taken in charge by Lone Man, the intrepid savage who had ridden down and shot Loasby.

A day or two after he arrived in camp, Simpson called on me one afternoon. He stayed until dark; then, being a stranger in the camp he did not fancy returning alone to Lone Man's lodge and I accompanied him. I sat for a few minutes talking with Lone Man before starting to return to Patenaude's lodge.

The trail led through the camp. I had no sooner emerged than I saw in the vague light cast over the camp by the lodge fires a profile I could not mistake. It was the head of Wandering Spirit, framed in its dark setting of

### The Grain Growers' Guide

curly hair—the profile of the one man I frankly dreaded in that camp of dreadful men and the sight of whom always set a faster pace for my heart. He had seen me go through the camp with Simpson and had stolen out to intercept me on my road back.

He bent forward beside the trail, his arms folded on his chest and his head inclined in my direction. The muzzle of his rifle protruded above the blanket drawn round his shoulders. It was the first time I had met him alone and at night since the massacre, and with my heart beating rapidly, though outwardly calm, I walked down the trail toward him. He halted me.

"Where have you been?" he asked. I explained. What did Simpson and McLean think about the rising, he wanted to know? I had not heard them say, I equivocated; did they really themselves know? I doubted it. I brushed past him—walked on to Patenaude's lodge. I did not look behind, but queer ripples were chasing up and down my spine as I went along. Even now, as I write, I fall to wondering why he never took advantage of the frequent opportunities and finished me, as I never doubted he wished to do.

A week later five Cree runners from Poundmaker's reservation, near Battleford, arrived with messages from Riel. The half-breed rebel chief complimented Big Bear for his help at Frog Lake, asked him to effect a junction with Poundmaker and then attack and capture Battleford.

The stories told by the runners differed somewhat in detail. They had brought no direct message from Poundmaker and Big Bear's band apparently distrusted them. A council was called. The messengers were shown to the open space in its centre. The white men were summoned to attend and with the half-breeds they formed a segment of the circle.

Imasees was first to speak. He addressed the messengers, as they valued their lives, to tell the truth, the whole truth; referring to their conflicting stories. Dressy Man argued that they should be received as friends, without suspicion.

Wandering Spirit, seated apart from the others at the lower end of the circle, listened with ill-disguised impatience to Dressy Man's pacific harangue. His rifle rested against his shoulder and he stabbed viciously in the sod before him with the long hunting-knife in his left hand. As usual my gaze was drawn to him, and as he glanced up frequently and our eyes met, a black scowl settled upon his face.

As Dressy Man finished the war chief sprang to his feet. He threw doubt on the professions of the messengers. Who knew but that they were emissaries of the whites and wished to lead the band into a trap? Why had no message come from Poundmaker? For his part, he preferred to go to Duck Lake direct and join Riel.

"There's another thing I want to talk about," he went on, his soft voice rising into its ominous ring—and here the real support of his speech revealed itself: "When I began this war, over there"—he raised an arm and pointed in the direction of Frog Lake—"I made a vow that I would never again look on a white man but to kill him!" He strode rapidly up and down before the council, his rifle on his arm. "Now I look about me in the camp and see white faces everywhere. They begin to get together in groups and talk and the next thing we know one of them will get away and bring trouble on us all. The blood in me boils when I remember that I have not kept that vow!"

He beat with his hand upon his chest. "It's not the half-breeds I mean. They're our friends, our relations." He stopped, bent over and swept his arm in the faces of our little group.

"It's these white people I'm talking about."

The half-breeds seated among us edged quietly away; soon not one remained within six feet of us. A look that aroused in me a sense of grave peril came into the eyes of the young men banded at the head of the circle as the war chief spoke. Some who had left their guns disappeared and returned with them. Tall Pine, one of Big Bear's band whom I had befriended frequently during the winter, came



round, stretched himself on the grass behind me, seized my hand and pressed it.

"N'Chawamis! (My brother!)" he murmured in Cree.

I was touched. It meant that I had at least one friend among this cut-throat band, one champion who would defend me while breath lingered in his worn old body.

Wandering Spirit went on: "There's the Company's chief!" He pointed at McLean. "When we wanted to get him out of the fort, him and his family, to save their lives, he was not willing to come. But when we offered to let the police, our enemies, off, he was not long in getting them out of the way. And they say he has heaps of ammunition hidden, too, and he won't give it to us!"

Wandering Spirit when he said this knew that he lied, but he was trying to rouse the savage instincts of his followers to commit a second butchery. Those were moments, indeed, when, in the language of the Indians, "our hearts were on the ground."

But when the war chief finished and sat down, Big Bear rose and stretched out his hands over our heads.

"I pity every white man we have saved!" he cried, his voice tremulous with emotion. "Instead of speaking bad about them, give back to them some of the things you have taken. See; they are poor! Naked! And they are not, like us, often hungry; they do not know how the teeth of the cold bites! They have always worn warm clothes. Have pity!"

Little Poplar followed the chief. With his arms folded and his head bent over them in a posture of endearment, he said, smiling, in his high-pitched voice: "I look upon the children of the Company's chief as my own. Do them no harm!"

To our intense relief, the council in another few minutes dissolved and we returned in safety to our tents. But had Wandering Spirit found one or two to support him in fanning the incendiary spark, we should never have quitted our seats alive.

#### CHAPTER XVI Days in Camp

The heavy snow that came on the night that Fort Pitt fell soon melted and the glory of the North-west spring covered the land. How we joyed in those bright warm days, so full of light and promise if only this dreadful time should pass! The yellow grass of the old year, turning so quickly that one could almost see the change to brilliant green; the murmur of the creeks; the boom of rending ice; the straining of the buds in their sheaths; the twitter of the birds; the hum of insect life—all helped us to shake off the depression that had well-nigh overwhelmed us and to take a fresh interest in existence. Our captors, too, began to look with more friendly eyes upon us and our danger seemed to grow less. We obtained more freedom and wandered farther from the lodges. Came a day when guns were even loaned to Stanley Simpson and myself and we made occasional short hunting excursions in the afternoons with some of the Indians.

Shortly after the Indians returned from Pitt, camp was moved two miles to a position commanding from flanking hills a view of the surrounding country, the camp itself being hidden by belts of spruce.

An ambitious youth named The Wolf had contrived a buckboard out of two pairs of horse-rake wheels, the property of the Indian department, connected by a platform of boards nailed securely to the front and rear axles, on which he had mounted a soap-box seat. The maiden cruise of this ship of the wilderness for ever blasted the aspirations of the designer to the role of a master of the carriage-builder's craft. Such a thing as a straight trail was unknown in the Frog Lake region, and with its rigid axles his carriage would move in only two directions—straight ahead or straight back. The Wolf's first attempt to follow the trail furnished his friends much hilarity. His buckboard persisted in laying out a trail of its own, and when he swung his pony to the right the vehicle turned over on his head. The pony bolted. Later The Wolf re-

covered the pony and the shafts. He had spent a whole week making his buckboard and got just five minutes' utility out of it.

Our new camp was near Frog Lake. Huge blocks of crumbling ice from the lake were running in its channel and the Indians told us the stream was full of pike. Stanley Simpson and I got permission to go fishing. We drove down with Louis Patenaude to the ruins of the settlement.

It was a month after the massacre and I had not visited the spot since that terrible day in the beginning of April. And what a change presented itself to me! Where was all the quiet, home-like charm of that beautiful landscape? There were the charred ruins of the buildings. Before what had been Delaney's house lay the head of poor Tom Quinn's little brown-and-white cocker, the dog he had been at such pains to train and whose clever tricks were his pride and delight. Death and desolation now. That was all.

Among the ashes of the stables we found the iron parts of some pitchforks and turned back to camp. Patenaude followed the trail down which Dill, my former partner, and Gilchrist had been chased and overhauled by the Indians on that fatal day, and in a slight hollow rimmed by wooded hills, lying in the middle of the trail, where he had been shot down beside his master, we came across Gilchrist's black-and-white dog. Off to the right in the grass beside the trees lay the bodies of the two men, left unburied by command of the Indians. Louis had pulled up close to them. It was a horrible sight. I held my breath. "For heaven's sake, Louis, drive on!" I muttered.

At the camp Simpson and I fixed poles in the pitchfork irons and went to the creek to spear fish. Discarding our shoes, trousers rolled above our knees, we tramped up and down in the icy water. The shallows swarmed pike. We drove them into corners, caught them on the forks and tossed them on the bank. Within an hour we had forty and returned to camp. Supper that night was a feast. While the pike is supposed to be somewhat flavorless, the change from a steady diet of beef was most agreeable. Louis had secured tea, sugar, rice and flour at Pitt and his wife made excellent bread.

Let me attempt the difficult task of describing the Cree Grass or War Dance as I saw it day after day in Big Bear's camp:

On a fine afternoon, Kahneepotaytayo, the head dancer or whipper-in, made the round of the lodges to summon the warriors to the dancing or soldiers' lodge, erected in each camp of three or four ordinary ones commandeered from their owners. The families so signalized for attention were presumed to regard the deprivation as an honor and sought shelter under their carts or in some adjacent bluff of poplar.

Kahneepotaytayo is decked in all his finery. His limbs are bare but for the bands of fur about knees and elbows and streaked with white mud. Broad bracelets of shining brass encircle his wrists. A gross belt of bells hangs upon one shoulder and across his chest and smaller strings about his ankles jingle melodiously as he walks. He wears beaded moccasins and about his hips and the upper parts of his muscular thighs is fixed his fancy breechcloth. The royal skin of a silver fox trails down his back. His eyes form the centre of stars from which radiate shafts of black and yellow paint. Sable bars alternate with the vermillion on his bronze cheeks, while from his mouth to his throat is perfect blackness. A bunch of jet-tipped eagle-plumes bristles from behind his blue-black plaited hair. His hand grasps a staff, to one end of which is bound with beaded red cloth a sword and to the other more feathers. So much of the blade is covered that only a foot of it is visible.

The drum begins its swelling beat and the dancers assemble. They seat themselves in a circle inside the great dancing lodge, one end of which is open. The drum looks like a large wooden grain measure, the ends covered with parchment painted half black, half red. Around it sit the six drummers, beating a steady even beat and chanting the

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By T. A. BALLANTYNE

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
I speak from experience. It was a message just such as this that dynamited me out of the slough of dullness and wretched health into the sunlit atmosphere of happiness, vitality and vigor. To me, and no doubt to you, an Internal Bath was something that had never come within my sphere of knowledge.

So I tore off a coupon similar to the one shown below. I wanted to find out what it was all about. And back came a booklet. This booklet was named, "Why We Should Bathe Internally." It was just choked with common sense and facts.

#### What is an Internal Bath?

This was my first shock. Vaguely I had an idea that an internal bath was an enema. Or by the stretch of the imagination a new-fangled laxative. In both cases I was wrong. A real genuine, true internal bath is no more like an enema than a kite is like an aeroplane. The only similarity is the employment of water in each case. And so far as laxatives are concerned, I learned one thing—to abstain from them completely.

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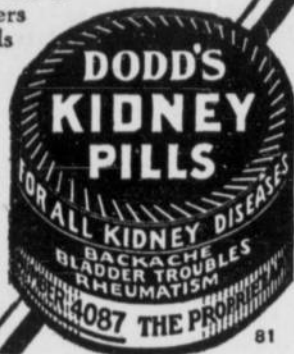
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war song. Their faces wear a look of expectancy—the ceremony of Spearing the White Dog's Head is about to begin.

Kahneepotaytayo and his understudy are seated a little apart. As the chant commences he rises and walks toward the centre of the circle. The women appear carrying the huge copper pot in which the dog strangled for the occasion is still simmering. They set it down beside the centre-pole and retire, for none but warriors may dance in the Grass Dance.

Kahneepotaytayo kneels before the kettle, his understudy beside him. The chant is a weird and slow one. The palms of the chief actors are outspread on the hard smooth earth, their bodies thrown forward on them, their staffs planted in front. The chant rises, and to the rhythmic beat of the drum falls gradually until the lowest strain, a deep bass, is reached and dwelt upon. Thence it jumps abruptly to the shrill beginning, and again it falls, gradually, to the bass. Again it jumps to the treble, to sink once more—and again.

See the painted and befeathered Kahneepotaytayo! His lithe figure begins to sway, back and forth from side to side in time with the chant and his palms to rub lightly the damp bare soil. He raises and brushes them softly together, muttering some incantation—for it is a religious ceremony—then drops and moves them over the earth again. The chant grows faster, changing to the Horse Song; he springs suddenly to his feet and begins to dance. His eyes flash. The thews and sinews of his limbs and chest stand out like ropes or roll and ripple beneath the smooth copper skin like the coils of a moving snake.

He circles about the White Dog's Head as though it were an enemy ready to strike should he approach too near—darts away with a shrill war-cry, crouching along the ground, all the while keeping step to the measured pom! pom! pom! of the big drum and the wild plaintive voices of the drummers. His body leans and sways, pitches and glides, as he draws nearer to the kettle, with all the grace and agility of a panther stealing upon its prey. His companion is close behind, his shadow in the flesh, doubling his every motion. Sweat pours from their dark satin skins and glistens on their naked painted limbs and chests and faces. The eagle plumes on Kahneepotaytayo's head toss with the twistings of his body. His eyes glow fiercely in the warm light. His face is set and drawn.

He creeps nearer the kettle. He lifts his spear, and with a swift bound launches it at the head of the White Dog. The drum stops. He draws himself up, places his fingers over his lips and a long piercing staccato yell echoes through the camp. It is the coup—the death. He raises the kettle and carries it three times round in a circle. A roar of applause comes from the seated warriors and a volley rolls from the big drum. Then he walks over, takes Wandering Spirit by the wrist and conducts him to a seat upon a blanket set apart for the councillors and goes back for Four-Sky Thunder, Little Poplar and Nopahchass. These are first served from the kettle; afterward it is passed to the other dancers and all give their attention to the feast—the food of warriors.

The feasting over, dancing, in which all now join, is resumed. The drummers again start the Horse Song, echoing the steps of a horse at a smart trot. Kahneepotaytayo springs to his feet; he dances round the circle before the other dancers, spurring them with guttural cries of "Hy-aw-aw!" afoot, holding the whip he has exchanged for his sword threateningly over their heads. They rise as he passes and soon all are moving in a bewildering maze, shuffling along the ground bent double, turning suddenly as though attacked from behind, shouting shrill war-cries and otherwise imitating their old habits and practices in time of war. Abruptly the drum stops and they walk back to their places to rest. When held at night the weird effect of the dance was heightened.

Wandering Spirit was always conspicuous in the Grass Dance. Between the intervals of dancing it is customary for the distinguished warriors to "count their coups"—to tell off the scalps they

The Grain Growers' Guide have taken and the horses they have stolen from the enemy.

One fine afternoon shortly after Fort Pitt, I listened to the war chief count his coups. It was in one of the intervals of rest. With a motion of his hand, he started the drummers. Leaping to his feet, he danced toward the drum, rifle in hand, crouching and wheeling, much as Kahneepotaytayo had done in spearing the Dog's Head. Brilliant paints covered his face and the plaits of his curling black hair were bound with strips of otter fur. He looked ferocious as he danced stealthily toward the booming drum, swinging his rifle now here, now there, retreating and advancing again.

A small willow stick lay beside the drum. Presently he picked this up, crouched nearer and nearer and at length tossed it with a war whoop among the sticks of the drummers. The drumming ceased and the war chief drew himself up and began to speak. He numbered off the Blackfoot—eleven, I think—he had slain, pointing with his rifle in the direction of each successive exploit.

"And then," he concluded, "there were another and another." (No names were mentioned, but he referred I knew to Indian Agent Quinn and Father Fafard.) "How! Aywaik! Ahnis, N'keesaynewin! (So! That's something! I'm getting old, you see!)" he added with a laugh.

The dancing lodge is also the soldiers' lodge. The war chief was head soldier, or commander, and his followers the soldiers. Such laws as were ordained for the regulation of the camp were enforced by the soldiers' lodge. Occasionally it became necessary to discipline refractory members of the band.

One afternoon I was standing near the soldiers' lodge, watching the dance, when Oskatask, a Big Bear Indian, came down the trail close by. At a word from the war chief, Kahneepotaytayo and his assistant, knives in their hands, jumped to their feet, ran out, caught Oskatask by either arm and marched him into the dancing lodge. He was much older, bigger and more powerful than either of the young bucks, but beyond a sullen protest he made no show of insubordination. He stood expostulating before the war chief, but his harangue had no effect upon Wandering Spirit. He sat with the face of a sphinx and heard him to the end, while the young men stood with a hand on either shoulder of the speaker, their long naked blades in their other hands. Then Wandering Spirit gestured, and they turned and with the knives sliced the blanket coat of the prisoner to ribbons.

Oskatask stood as if carved in stone. Had he stirred his flesh also would have been in ribbons. They released him then and he stalked away, his face black with smothered fury.

He had killed cattle belonging to another Indian. This was his punishment.

On another afternoon some time later the soldiers gave the camp a general shaking-up.

Some of the warriors, apparently tired of the endless dancing, had disregarded the formal summons to the dancing lodge. I was standing before Patenaude's tent. I heard a chorus of yells and looking up saw the soldiers coming on the run around the wide circle enclosed by the camp. They carried knives and axes. They stopped before a lodge, and in a moment slashed it to shreds, while the inmates sat cowed and in no little danger as their habitation fell about their ears. Then the soldiers snatched furs and blankets from about their trembling owners and cut or tore them to bits in their teeth as they ran on to the next lodge singled out for discipline. In this way they destroyed in a few minutes no less than ten lodges, but the attendance at the dances was for some time materially improved. The soldiers stayed in the dancing lodge all night and took turns in acting as guards to the camp, to prevent the escape of white prisoners and anticipate surprise by troops.

When word was given to strike camp and march, a fair interval was allowed for compliance with the order. Then Wandering Spirit leading, the soldiers marched around the camp and assisted the tardy ones to take down their lodges.



January 16, 1928

This they did by lifting the lodge bodily from over the heads of its inmates and laying it flat on the ground some distance away.

At length the carts are packed and the caravan moves. One by one the carts fall into line, sending up a creaking chorus from the wooden axles audible miles away on the prairie, until all have left camp. Up and down the long train ride the chiefs and headmen, waking the laggards and preserving order. Here rides Wandering Spirit on a tall gaunt grey mare taken from the Indian department at Onion Lake, her flanks plentifully striped with white mud and her foretop and tail ornamented with tufts of feathers. The war chief wears his lynx-skin cap, a whole skin, head fixed to tail, open at the top, making a huge double loop of long grey fur. The five eagle plumes, for each of which he boasts he means to have a white man's scalp, float above the cap. Thrown loosely about his shoulders is his long blue-and-white blanket coat. Green cloth leggings cover his legs and beaded moccasins his feet. His sheath knife shows in his belt of yellow cartridges. His right hand holds lightly the slack bridle-rein and in the crook of his left arm rests his Winchester—the rifle commandeered from Henry Quinn at Pitt.

Young bucks, two on a pony, dash in and out through the line, followed by the imprecations of old wrinkled women, toiling painfully along with bent shoulders, dragging by cords dejected-looking curs which are also beasts of burden and pull travoys. Some are hunting ducks and rabbits among the numerous bluffs and lakes along the route. Seated in the carts on rolls of bedding, tepees, lodge poles, boxes and provisions are the squaws, and papooses embracing the inevitable family puppies.

Here goes another old woman, leading a pony with a travoy—a contrivance formed of two poles lashed together near their tops, the angle thus engineered resting across the pony's back, the butts dragging on the ground in the rear. Behind the horse and a couple of feet from the earth the load is fixed—blackened kettles and pans, with perhaps an infant in a mossbag filling the biggest of the kettles. Here a young and pretty squaw perches above the travoy, astride the pony's back. Or perhaps her feet are crossed on the ample seat like a Turk's. The half-naked boys are scattered along the train, yelling and shooting arrows to keep the loose animals up and the caravan in motion.

Now a cart collapses and the line comes together like an accordion. An old woman ties her dog by the leading cord to the wheel of the cart in front and shambles off to a seat under a bluff to rest and smoke. Presently the line starts again. The ancient crone tumbles forward shrilling "Tesqua!—tesqua!" at the top of her cracked old voice. Her dog is being hanged on his leading line by the great revolving wooden wheel. But suddenly the flimsy cord breaks and he comes down with a clatter among his load of kettles and pans and howling terrified infant. The long train stretches out once more. Guns flash, riders gallop furiously here and there, blankets toss, cattle bawl, axles creak, dust rises, shouts and imprecations swell the din, until out of disorder comes order. The march is under way once more.

A halt is made at noon, the kettle is

boiled for tea and the animals are loosed to feed on the rich grass. Then the march is resumed and goes on till evening. The lodges are pitched in a great circle, each with its camp fire, and the dancing lodge near the centre. Night and darkness fall, but not silence. The drum booms from the red walls of the dancing lodge, the sneaking dogs snarl and scuffle over the scraps tossed from the tents, perhaps a shot goes off by accident sending a hard chilling note through the camp's drowsing voices. Four-Sky Thunder, painkiller drugged, trolls tipsily in a nearby lodge. From another the sound of a gambling song rises. The half-Black-foot chief stalks through the camp, crying his dolorous wailing chant because there is bad blood between the bands. He is trying to exorcise the devils that have caused it.

Wearied, I at length drop into a troubled sleep. But suddenly I find myself bolt upright on my blanket. My heart is beating not at all. But presently it starts again, very slowly, the halted blood resumes its flow and I fall back and close my eyes once more. A horse has stumbled against the taut guy-ropes of the lodge, that is all, and they snap like whips in my startled ear. But it might have been a painted man, entering stealthily with a knife in his teeth and murder in his heart.

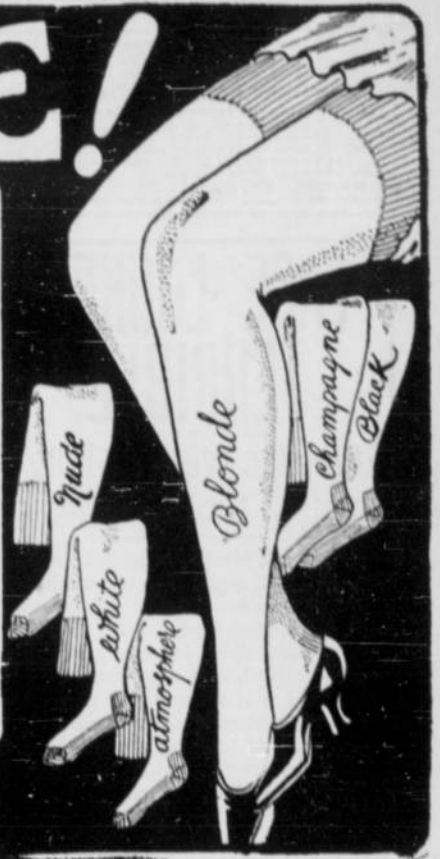
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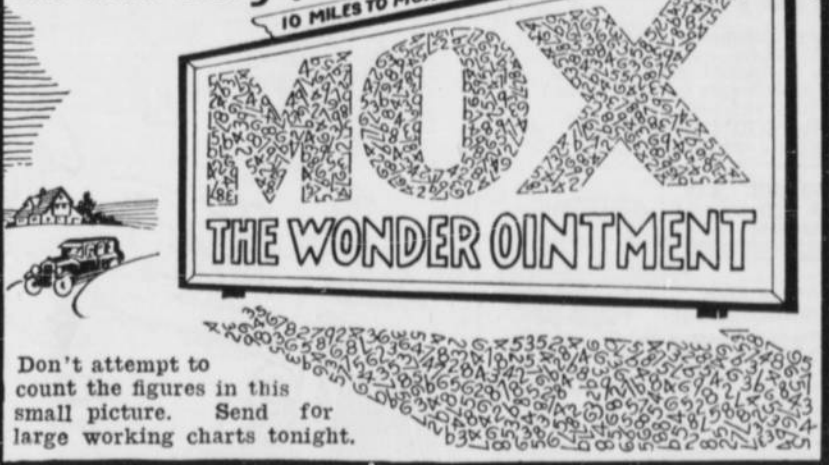
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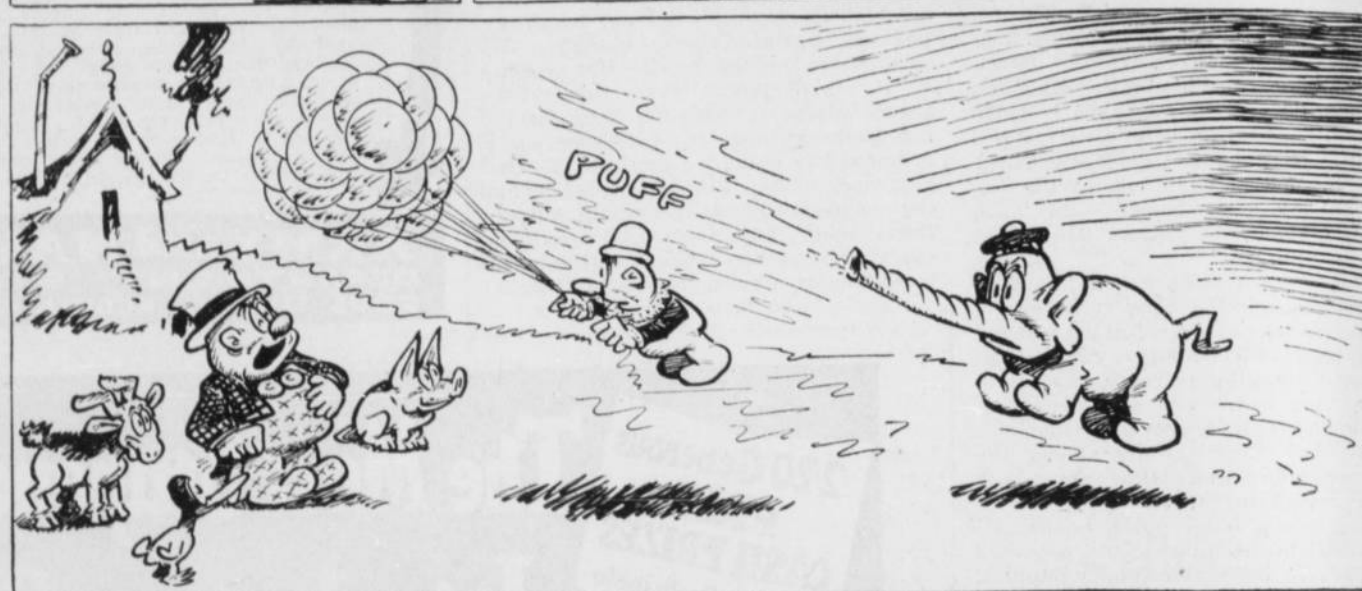


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## THE DOO DADS • TINY GETS EVEN WITH NICKY •



## The Doo Dads

THERE was a time ever so long ago when Old Man Grouch and Nicky Nutt were the very best of friends, then something happened which spoiled it all and for as long as most of us can remember they have been anything but good friends. But the day Old Man Grouch took Nicky's stilts and had such a terrible tumble they made friends again and have been the very best of pals ever since. In fact they have been such very good pals that Old Man Grouch loaned Nicky a dollar.

Nicky didn't want to be bad friends with Old Man Grouch again so the only thing for him to do was get busy and earn a dollar to pay him back. The Doo Dad balloon man had just got in a new supply of toy balloons, nice pink and green and yellow and red ones, so Nicky

made a bargain with him for a big bunch of them at half price, so that when he sold the balloons he would have enough to pay for them and to pay Old Man Grouch back his dollar besides.

Now Nicky had forgotten all about Tiny, in fact he had been neglecting him rather badly for a while. When Tiny saw Nicky with all the balloons he thought Nicky would surely buy him some peanuts, but when Nicky told him to beat it! instead of just feeling hurt at being neglected he got as mad as he could be and it only took him a second to think of a way to get even with Nicky. Up went his trunk and he drew in all the air it would hold and then he followed along after Nicky watching for a good chance. Just as they were coming up to Old Man Grouch, out for his daily stroll with his pet pig and goat, he gave

a great whuff! puff! and away up in the air went the balloons with Nicky hanging on for dear life. Toy balloons were never intended to carry people up in the air and the strain proved too much for them. Bang! they went and nothing left but little pieces of rubber floating down. Down came poor Nicky knocking Old Man Grouch flat on his back and landing right on top of him.

Here comes Doc Sawbones as fast as he can to see what he can do for poor Old Man Grouch. Tiny is scared stiff at what he has done and even Flannel-foot the Cop is afraid to come out from behind the fence. Nobody knows what will happen when Old Man Grouch gets his breath back again. Certainly prospects do not look very bright for Nicky and Old Man Grouch continuing their new-found friendship.



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**SELLING—PURE-BRED DUROC-JERSEY** boars, August farrow, big, growthy fellows of the best of breeding. Gus L. Dorr, Rutland, Sask. 2-3

**DUROC-JERSEY BOARS AND SOWS FOR** sale, best of breeding, \$20 up. Thos. H. Pearen, Radisson, Sask. 22-6

#### Hampshires

**SELLING—FOUR PURE-BRED HAMPSHIRE** boars, May farrow, \$25 each, with papers. R. J. Hollingsworth, Tyvan, Sask. 2-2

#### Poland-Chinas

**REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA BOARS, PRICE** \$30. Julius Boettger, Flandreau, Sask. 1-2

#### Yorkshires

**PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE PIGS, BEST OF** breeding, and bacon type, from mature, prolific sows, institutional farm sire, reasonable prices, approval, papers. Thos. Snowden, Hussar, Alta. 2-2

"Thank you for sending me such a good hog."  
L. C. Audy, Drumheller. 1-2

### LIVESTOCK

**SELLING—CHOICE BACON-TYPE YORKSHIRE** hogs, both sexes. Two imported crosses, farrowed in April. Sows bred to choice hog to farrow in April. Price \$35. W. H. Wilkinson, Box 367, Yorkton, Sask. 1-2

**YORKSHIRES, BACON-TYPE BOARS AND** gilts, with papers, \$30; September pigs, \$12; also my herd sire, \$30. C. L. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 1-2

**REGISTERED YORKSHIRE SOWS, LONG** bacon type, prolific breeders, seven months, \$25; eight months and bred, \$30. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 1-3

**SELLING—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS** both sexes, March and April farrow, \$30 each, f.o.b. Heward. W. L. Russell, Heward, Sask. 22-5

**CHOICE YORKSHIRE WEANLINGS, READY,** \$8.00, papers, \$1.00. M. Partridge, Cranall, Man. 1-2

**YORKSHIRES, BRED GILTS AND SEPTEM-** ber boars. J. G. Ellenton, Innisfail, Alta. 1-3

#### Tamworths

**SELLING—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH HOGS,** March farrow, fit for service, \$26, papers included. W. R. Talmay, Rocanville, Sask. 24-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED TAMWORTH BOARS,** without papers, ready for service, \$35. Jo. Roberts, Corinne, Sask. 2-2

**REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, EITHER** sex, \$15 and \$20; May litters; papers extra. D. T. Simpson, Mikado, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH BOAR,** May farrow, \$30. J. E. Cody, Fulda, Sask. 2-2

#### CHINCHILLA RABBITS

**MORE BREEDERS WANTED TO RAISE CHIN-** chilla rabbits for us. We pay cash for live rabbits shipped us. A safe, sound and profitable livestock proposition. Small investment starts you. Write today. All Star Rabbitry Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. 22tf

**CHINCHILLA RABBITS, FROM PRIZE-WIN-** ning, imported stock, bred does, \$8.00; bucks, \$5.00. Order quick if you want to get in on this low price. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 2-3

**REGISTERED CHINCHILLA BUCKS, EXCEL-** lent color, \$4.00. Jack Butchart, Plumas, Man. 2-2

#### DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

**BUY "THE COLL STRAIN" SILVER FOXES,** which have again demonstrated their high quality with four foxes of this strain shown at the Royal Fair, Toronto, just concluded. They won five prizes: First, second, fourth, sixth and reserve champion female. I have my ranches filled with this blood. Can ranch few pairs if desired. Slim Coll, Ridgeway, Ont. 1-2

**FOR SALE—GREYHOUNDS, NINE MONTHS,** extra fast stock, will make wonderful catchers, not registered, \$20 each. Also Grey and Stag crossed, ten months, \$15 each. Siebert Stewart, Endiang, Alta. 2-2

**ONE PAIR GREYHOUNDS, TEN MONTHS OLD,** \$20; one pair Irish and Greyhound, nine months, \$15; one male Foxhound, trained on fox and coyote, \$25. John Hopkins, Codette, Sask. 2-2



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**WANTED—MALE WOLFHOUND, GUARAN-** teed catcher. Must be fast, young, tall. Give description, how trained. R. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 2-2

**BLACK COLLIE PUPS, WITH WHITE MARK-** ings, from real stock and watch dogs, males, \$7.00; females, \$5.00. Chester McDonald, R.R. No. 1, Box 74, Portage la Prairie. 2-2

**REGISTERED SILVER BLACK FOXES AT \$500** per pair while they last. First order receives first choice. Terms given. McLaren Bros., Killarney, Man. 19-12

**CANARIES, PARROTS, FINCHES, PIGEONS,** dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, Chinchilla rabbits, gophers, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., 405 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 150

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**GERMAN POLICE PUPS, WITH CHAMPION-** ship blood lines. Very fine pups. Dr. Almklov, Cooperstown, N.D. 24-3

**FOR SALE—SEVEN TRAINED WOLFHOUNDS,** \$30 per pair. Neil Kennedy, Westbourne, Man. 2-2

**HUSKY PUPS FOR SALE, APPLY L. VIVIAN,** King Edward Hotel, Neepawa. 2-3

**ENTIRE PACK WOLFHOUNDS, \$75. BOX 117,** Langenburg, Sask. 2-2

**BEAUTIFUL REGISTERED WHITE COLLIES,** Fleur de Lis Kennels, Macrorie, Sask. 3-24

**SELLING—PAIR WOLFHOUND KILLERS,** trained young, fast. A. Watkins, Ponoka, Alta. 1-2

### POULTRY

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## Canada's Largest Hatchery of Bred-to-Lay Baby Chicks

FROM tested, trapped and official inspected flocks. Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Leghorns Rhode Island Reds, Anconas, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, White Rocks. Discount for orders placed before February 1. Buckeye and Wisconsin Incubators and Breeders. Free catalogue.

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## Hambley Quality Chicks for 1928

We have four 15,000-egg electric incubators, but size of hatchery is not our aim—Quality flocks behind us, individual care for each order, chicks when you want them 100 per cent. live delivery. One machine devoted entirely to Government Approved Flock certified chicks. Send us your name. Get our new catalogue. Note new hatchery address: HAMBLEY HATCHERY, 601 LOGAN AVE., WINNIPEG

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Are Manitoba hatched, and bred from government approved, demonstration, and R.O.P. flocks, as well as many other splendid flocks. The finest bred-to-lay stock in this province. Five popular varieties. First class Barred Rock & specialty. No fake records. Honest chicks; honest prices; honest treatment. Order early to ensure delivery when required. Catalogue free. You will like our chicks.

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**BABY CHICKS**—Strong, healthy chicks that grow rapidly and will become heavy layers; hatched from high-grade pure-bred flocks carefully culled for heavy egg production. All leading varieties. We are now booking orders for 1928. Write today for free catalogue before ordering and get our special discount for early orders.  
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## RELIABLE BABY CHICKS

Guaranteed pure-bred, heavy egg-laying strains. Book your orders early, and receive special discount up to February 1. Incubators, Breeders, Supplies, etc. Catalogue free.  
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**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, FROM** finest strains of prize winners, big, strong, glossy black. Greatest table breed and good egg production, \$5.00 each. C. J. Turnbull, Box 184, Govan, Sask. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, FROM** second place contest flock; Mammoth Bronze hens, \$5.00; Toulouse, females, \$5.00; unrelated pair, \$10, from prize stock, Brandon. Fred Foster, Lena, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND GOBBLETS,** \$5.00; pure-bred White Wyandotte cockerels, bred-to-lay stock, \$2.50. Mrs. Charles Ingram, Tofield, Alta. 1-6

**SPECKLED SUSSEX, BAY RED, BLACK AND** white, one male, \$8.00; imported from Shoemaker, Ill., cockerels, \$5.00 and \$7.00, Shoemaker strain, winter layers. Mrs. McLaren, Roblin, Man. 1-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, CHOICE UN-** variety, B.C. strain, \$3.00; also White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00, from bred-to-lay stock. Arthur Chambers, Madison, Sask. 2-6

(Continued on next page)



## POULTRY

**FINEST BREEDING, EXTRA HEAVY-LAYING.** Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Jersey Black Giants. Choice cockerels, \$2.50. A. Robblee, Cayley, Alta. 2-3

**SELLING—PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** dark red cockerels, University strain, \$2.00. Pure Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Henry Buller, Scottsborough, Sask. 2-3

**FOR SALE—BUFF ORPINGTONS, WHITE** Wyandotte and Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.00 each. D. J. Hill, Makinak, Man. 2-3

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, AT \$3.00 EACH.** Buff Orpington cockerels, \$3.50. Mary Bonachkovsky, McTavish, Man. 2-2

**JERSEY BLACK GIANT COCKERELS, \$3.00;** pullets, \$2.00. Robert Pritchard, Angusville, Man. 2-2

**LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, \$5.00; PUL-** lets, \$2.50. J. Jourdin, Aylesbury, Sask. 2-2

## Anconas

**PURE-BRED S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS,** from prize-winning birds, \$2.00 each. Robert Lough, Gladstone, Man. 2-2

## Leghorns

"LAYWELL STRAIN"  
S.C. White Leghorns

Three years successive winners Royal Winter Show, Toronto, in R.O.P. classes. Special this month—Magnificent Pedigree Cockerels from hens with R.O.P. Trapnest records of 270, 268, 266, 254, 249, 248, 244, etc., \$6.00 each. "Renfrew" first R.O.P. Cockerel at the "Royal," 1925, for sale, \$40. Photo on request. Also 1st and 2nd R.O.P. cockerels at "Royal" this year, \$25 each. Baby Chicks from real Laying Strain. Price list free.

## The New Hatchwell Incubator

Positively the finest incubator ever put on the market. 250 and 500-egg sections. Can be added to, till four decks high—no space between decks—making a semi-mammoth with small incubator efficiency. Eggs turned automatically without opening doors. Heater burns 3 weeks without attention. Electric light inside makes thermometer reading easy, and examination of chicks at hatching time possible. Same light used as egg tester. Equipped with Hatchwell Moisture Applicator—new invention—turn of handle supplies all moisture needed for dryest climate. Moisture Applicator combined with light and egg tester supplied for any make incubator at small cost. Increases your hatches 25 per cent. No other incubator has the above features. Catalogue free.

## The Celebrated Charter's Incubator

Used and endorsed by leading poultrymen. Produces "Chicks with Pop." Special Moisture Retainer. Lamp filled and wick trimmed only once a week. Positive temperature control. You make no mistake with the Charter's.

**AGENTS FOR "Royal" coal-burning and Sol-** Hot, oil-burning brooders. **FREE PLANS** of brooder arrangement which absolutely prevents crowding and distributes chicks evenly all round brooder, supplied with every brooder. Regular price of plans, \$5.00. Use these plans and brood twice the number of chicks to each brooder.

LAYWELL POULTRY FARM  
Macedo, Alberta

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" Ad. in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**TOM BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$2.50. Large Mammoth Bronze toms, \$6.00. W. R. Mickleborough, R.R. 1, Regina, Sask. 1-3

**S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM** R.O.P. stock, egg record 275, University of B.C. strain. Price \$3.00. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, Barron strain, \$2.00 each; two for \$3.00. S. Campbell, Eskbank, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.00 each, two for \$3.00. Mrs. Leo Cutler, Travers, Alta. 1-5

**SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-** erels, exhibition production. Wetherall, 3629 13 A Street West, Calgary. 23-11

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. J. Meagher, Marquis, Sask. 23-8

**PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$3.00. Jane McLean, Roseray, Sask. 24-3

**BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-** horn cockerels, \$2.00. S. C. Robinson, Hartney, Man. 2-4

**SINGLE COMB WHITE PULLETS, YEARLING** hens, \$1.00 up. Alfred Barnett, Hinton, Sask. 2-4

**THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORN COCKERELS** for sale. J. J. Funk, Box 219, Winkler, Man. 23-5

## Minorcas

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, from government selected imported stock, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 22-8

**PURE-BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB BLACK** Minorca and Ancona cockerels, \$2.50; also few Ancona pullets, \$1.50. Wm. A. Thomas, Saltcoats, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED BLACK MINORCA COCKERELS,** single combs, \$2.50; two for \$4.00; pullets, \$2.00; May hatched. James Phelps, Mildred, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA** cockerels, from exhibition stock, at \$2.00 each. Dick Rouse, Mildred, Sask. 2-2

## Orpingtons

**PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS** from government inspected prize-winning stock, \$3.00, two for \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Wm. Lea, Toneld, Alta. 1-5

**BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, FROM \$30** pedigree stock, 305-egg strain. Price \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00 each. H. E. Forster, Beulah, Man. 2-3

**CHOICE PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, from winter egg-producing strains. Your choice for \$3.00. Mrs. J. G. Bolt, Millet, Alta. 2-2

**QUALITY PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels, \$3.00; hens, \$1.50; pullets, \$2.00. F. Coates, Compeer, Alta. 2-3

**PURE-BRED WHITE ORPINGTON COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. John Harper, Desford, Man. 1-4

**PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00.** Mrs. Weller, Daysland, Alta. 2-2

## POULTRY

## Plymouth Rocks

**McOPA BARRED ROCKS, BRED TO LAY.** Five years in the provincial egg-laying contest, Brandon, and always in the first division. 1927 contest, 1,958 eggs, 2,144 points. Males only at \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. A few Roller canaries. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 23-4

**CHAMPIONS, AMERICAN CONTINENT—BAR-** red Rock cockerels, from our American and Canadian contest winners, five years, five consecutive wins, establishing new Canadian record; cockerels from \$5.00. Write for catalogue. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alta. 24-5

**MONARCH POULTRY FARM—PURE-BRED** Barred Plymouth Rocks, winning pen Manitoba Egg-laying Contest, 1925-26; third pen, 1926-27. Highest winter producers both contests. Prices of cockerels on application. W. H. Morrison, Beresford, Man. 2-2

**BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON MEDALS.** Toronto, Detroit, Regina. Lady G laid 237 pullet year, 61 eggs 61 days. Cockerels same blood lines as our stock at World's Poultry Congress, \$5.00, two, \$9.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 1-2

**ASPENRIDGE BARRED ROCKS, PULLETS, 19,** eight months, 88 eggs, large cockerels, same pen, \$5.00; others, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Chicks, March, \$35 per 100; April, \$30; May, \$25. H. Purdy, Balcarres, Sask. 1-2

**PEDIGREED BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels, from R.O.P., trap-nested stock, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each. Pedigrees with all birds. John H. Otto, Roselie, Man. 2-3

**URE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** headed by pedigree males, heavy-laying strain, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. Geo. Webster, Hay Lakes, Alta. 3-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00; TWO FOR** \$5.00, hatched by Saskatchewan University from their bred-to-lay pens. H. C. Graham, Riverton, Alta. 2-2

**PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** Lethbridge Winter Egg Farm and Mrs. McNabb strains, \$2.50 till January 31. Clarence Fisher, Goodlands, Man. 2-2

**BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** Lethbridge Experimental Farm strain, from 260 to 300-egg hens, April hatch, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. William Burrows, Landre, Alta. 1-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNI-** versity and Experimental Farms strains, good winter layers, \$2.50 each. C. W. Smith, Wilkie, Sask. 1-5

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** large vigorous birds, best laying strain, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Jas. Johnston, Box 174, Wilkie, Sask. 1-4

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRE DIRECT** from winter egg farm, son of a 287-egg, registered hen, \$5.00 each. Mrs. James Byrne, Welwyn, Sask. 1-2

**COCKERELS, FROM OUR NOTED EXHIBITION** quality bred-to-lay strain of Barred Rocks, only \$3.00 to \$5.00. Government approved flock. Arthur Ray, Creelman, Sask. 24-5

**AN OPPORTUNITY TO GET THE BEST AT** \$3.00 each. Barred Rock cockerels, raised from experimental farm chicks. Box 121, Dundurn, Sask. 24-3

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$5.00; PULLETS,** \$2.50. Pedigreed from high production and registered hens. Cockerels, \$10; pullets, \$4.00; hens, \$2.50. Henry Barton Davidson, Sask. 24-2

**SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS,** April hatched, generated from Lethbridge Experimental Farm, \$2.00 each. Joe Kulch, Orono, Alta. 23-3

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" Ad. in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, 280-** egg laying strain, \$3.00. W. Cram, Lauder, Man. 1-2

**APRIL HATCHED, EXTRAORDINARY COCK-** erels, \$2.50; May hatched, \$2.00. Bayer, Kitecoty, Alta. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH,** raised from Experimental Farm chicks. Mrs. Fry, Kirkella, Man. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK** cockerels, from good laying strain. Price \$3.50. C. Hindman, Hanna, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS** from Manitoba approved flock, \$2.00 each. Kemp Bros., St. Agathe, Man. 2-2

**SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00** each. M. Barnett, Grand View, Man. 2-2

## POULTRY

**PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00** each. George Holmes, Cypress River, Man. 2-2

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD STRAIN,** \$2.25 each. Roy McFadyen, Ruthilda, Sask. 24-4

**SELLING—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCK-** erels, \$1.75. Mrs. Chas. Kallio, Tantalion, Sask. 24-3

## Poultry Supplies

MAGIC LICE  
TABLETS

Will rid your poultry, of all ages and breeds, of poultry lice, mites and vermin, by simply dropping "Magic Tablet" in every gallon of fowl's drinking water. No dusting or handling birds—harmless—increases egg yield—splendid poultry tonic—bulletins on poultry diseases and feeding problems free with orders. Large box of 225 tablets, good for 225 gallons of water, lasting you one year, sent for \$1.00 postpaid. Agents wanted. **RELIABLE STOCK FOOD CO. 239 G, MELITA AVE., TORONTO, ONT.**

**CHARTER'S INCUBATORS GIVE EXCELLENT** results. Information awaiting you. Guy Power, Viriden, Man. 2-2

**MAKE YOUR HENS LAY MORE EGGS; PUT A** dose of Pratt's Poultry Regulator in the mash every day; costs one cent a month per hen.

## Rhode Island Reds

**SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE** Island Red cockerels, dark birds. Satisfaction guaranteed, \$3.00 each, four weeks. Mrs. John Koenig, Engelfeld, Sask. 1-4

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, large, well marked birds, from pure-bred, selected stock, \$4.00 each; three for \$10. Hugh Eaglesham, Cayley, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND REDS,** single comb, Snowdon cockerels, from eggs imported from Scotland, \$10 each. Mrs. Thos. Greenside, Fleming, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS,** pure-bred, rose and single comb, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. S. Kirk, Tugaskie, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND** Red cockerels, April hatched, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 2-2

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, from good stock, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Success, Sask. 1-5

## Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

**AUTHORITATIVE OPINION, BEST MAMMOTH** Bronze utility flock in country. November weights, cockerels, 20-25 pounds, pullets, 12-17½ pounds, 65-70 cents pound. Mrs. William Terryberry, Deloraine, Man. 1-5

**SELLING—YOUNG TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00;** ganders, \$4.00, from prize-winning stock. Ever-bearing strawberry plants, \$2.50 per 100. Mrs. James Crozier, Summerberg, Sask. 2-3

**GOVERNMENT INSPECTED GOBBLETS, \$15,** 22 pounds; one two-year-old imported, 29 pounds, December 18, \$25; others same stock, 21 pounds, \$10 (not inspected.) Mrs. Weller, Daysland, Alta. 2-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS,** government inspected and banded, from prize-winning hens. Price, over 20 pounds, \$15, under, \$12. Mrs. Parkin, Innisfail, Alta. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, toms, 22-25 pounds, hens, 13-16 pounds, 45c. pound. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Giesel, Ochre River, Man. 2-2

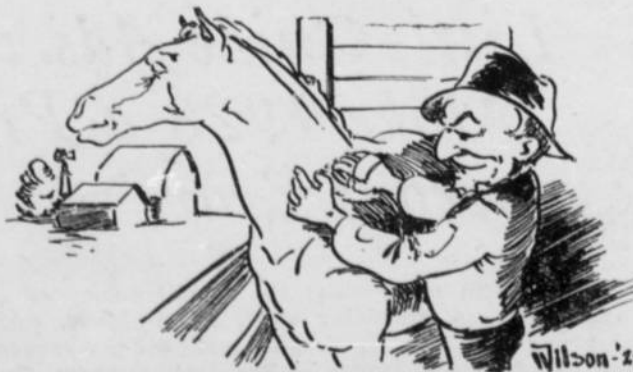
**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, 20 pounds, \$10; hens, 12, \$5.00; yearling tom, \$15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Fred Powell, Wiseton, Sask. 2-3

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** toms, 22, 23 pounds, \$10; 25 pounds, \$12; pullets, 14-15 pounds, \$7.00. Wm. McFee, Carman, Man. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE TOMS, FROM PRIZE-WIN-** ning stock, three generations, 22 pounds, \$10; pullets, \$5.00; yearling tom, sire and dam first prize winners, Regina, \$12. Craig, Dilke, Sask. 2-2

## The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



## Chestnut's Suspicions

Old Chestnut is suspicious of every passing horse; he eyes each steed minutely that passes down the course. He seems to say: "I wonder what that he-spooked mare is doing by the roadside, I wonder why she's there! I have a hunch she's watching a chance to steal my stall, to grab my feed and manger; I feel it, that is all. Here comes a prancing Belgian. My land, he's puffed with pride! But I can see deception within his shining hide. He wants my hay and fodder, he'd rob me, I believe; I knew such dandies always have mischief up their sleeves. Here comes another flapper with glossy tail and mane, across the clearing yonder, beyond that field of grain; she wants my oats, I figure, such birds are full of tricks; my, she had best be tethered beyond the river Styx! Such horses! So designing! So greedy for my place! How do they have the courage? How do they have the face? I'll watch them every minute, they'll find I am alert. A bit of extra caution, I'm certain, doesn't hurt." Yes, Chestnut is suspicious of every passing steed; he frets away unduly and worries without need; he keeps himself unhappy and wears away his soul; his mind is never easy and always in a hole. Poor horse, how he resembles a thousand men I know, who lug around suspicion wherever they may go; who see the other fellow as one with feelers out, as one in need of watching without a single doubt. Old Chestnut needs a larger philosophy and creed, but that is just exactly what many fellows need.

## POULTRY

**FOR SALE—20 PURE-BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys, price \$8.00 each; also 20 pullets, price \$4.50; strong, healthy birds; not housed. Elrose Dairy Farm, Elrose, Sask. 24

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS,** May hatched, toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Mrs. C. Bolack, Neelin, Man. 24

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS,** 18 pounds up, May hatched, toms, \$10; hens, \$7.00. M. Ritchie, Earl Grey, Sask. 24

**PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESSE, EITHER SEX** \$3.50 each. Mrs. Norman McNiven, Kenora, Man. 24

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, SIX MONTH** old, around 20 pounds, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Wm. Rinn, Kaleida, Man. 24

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** toms, bred from 18-pound hens, 20 pounds and over \$10. Mrs. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 24

**PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, MAY** hatched toms, \$8.00; hens, \$5.00. H. Bredin, R.R. No. 1, Regina, Sask. 24

**SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS,** large birds, \$6.00. C. M. Bredt, Francis, Sask. 24

**PURE-BRED BRONZE GOBBLETS, MAY** hatch, extra fine birds, 20 to 22 pounds, \$10. M. E. Merks, Sangudo, Alta. 1-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkey toms, 20 to 22 pounds, \$10; hens, 12 to 14, \$6.00. Robt. McFee, Carman, Man. 1-4

**BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$15, \$20, \$25; HENS,** \$10, \$15, government banded. R. Whipple, Arrowwood, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE** geese, \$4.00, either sex. H. H. Walker, North Battleford, Sask. 1-4

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, UNI-** versity strain, large birds, extra fine stock, \$10 each. W. S. Miller, Leduc, Alta. 1-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** turkeys, toms, 19-25 pounds, \$10; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$7.00. Ernest Wiley, Kellher, Sask. 2-2

**FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY** toms, 16 to 20 pounds, \$10 each. Adam Darling, Napinka, Man. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE** Turkey toms, May hatched, 20 to 25 pounds, 40 cents per pound. Ray Ball, Petersburg, Man. 2-2

**LARGE, PRIZE-WINNING TOULOUSE GAN-** ders, \$5.00. Weights to 19 pounds. Bert Browridge, Browning, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND YEARLING** turkey hens, splendid birds, \$7.00 each. T. E. Shield, 624-18th Street, Brandon, Man. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$7.00; HENS, \$5.00;** raised in the open; guaranteed healthy. Mrs. C. Carlson, Fosston, Sask. 2-2

**MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS, GOLD-** bank's strain, May hatch, large, healthy stock \$10. Edward Gilmer, Provost, Alta. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; HENS,** \$5.00; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$1.50. Mrs. C. Northey, Red Deer, Alta. 2-2

**SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND** turkeys, toms, \$5.00; hens, \$3.50. Mrs. C. L. Stokes, Hardy, Sask. 2-2

**TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$4.00; GANDERS, \$5.00;** Weight up to 18 pounds. John Gross, Box 44, Hodgeville, Sask. 2-2

**WANTED—PURE BRONZE TOM. ARTHUR** Soll, Edmore, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS, \$2.00;** drakes, \$3.00. Robert Lough, Gladstone, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED BOURBON REDS, MALES, \$10;** females, \$8.00. Alex. Marten, Wapella, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$7.00;** hens, \$5.00. Mrs. Henton, Kellie, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED PEKIN DRACKS, \$2.00. RALPH** Kramer, Midale, Sask. 2-2

**SELLING—TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$3.00; GAN-** ders, \$4.00. Mrs. Falls, Willmar, Sask. 2-2

**PURE BRONZE TURKEYS, TOMS, \$8.00; HENS,** \$5.00. Mrs. John Elmy, Forget, Sask. 2-2

**LARGE PEKIN DUCKS, \$1.50; DRACKS, \$1.50;** Milton McGhan, Bremner, Alta. 1-4

**BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS, \$7.00; HENS,** \$5.00. Frank Sward, Unity, Sask. 1-4

**MAY HATCHED PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS,** \$7.00. Jas. McLaren, Basswood, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLETS,** \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Arthur J. Hill, Jansen, Sask. 1-4

## Wyandottes

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, special university strain and grandsons of Martin's Snowdrift champion cockerel April and early May hatches, strong, vigorous type. First orders get best birds, \$3.50 each. Also three of L. F. Solly cockerels from his XXX eggs, for R.O.P. stock, \$7.50 each. Mrs. D. Johnson, Conquest, Sask. 24

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE APPROVED** White Wyandottes, cockerels hatched from 200 to 261-egg record hens, April hatched, pedigree sent, \$10 to \$15 each. Fred Finch, Langdon, Sask. 23-4

**SELLING—PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED** Wyandotte cockerels, from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. A. D. Graham, Kincaid, Sask. 2-3

**PARTIDGE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00;** pullets, \$2.50; hens, \$1.50; also unrelated pure laying strains. Clyde Stauffer, Alask, Sask. 2-4

**SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE** Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00; three for \$6.00. Stanley King, Drake, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, ROSE** Comb, \$2.00 each; pair, \$3.50. Norman Fawcett, Wartime, Sask. 2-2

**NINE PURE-BRED SILVER-LACED WYAN-** dotte hens and rooster, \$15. Daisy Merritt, Midale, Sask. 2-2

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte, healthy, winter-laying strains, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. M. Partridge, Crandall, Man. 2-2

**PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, Rose Comb, Martin strain, \$2.00 each. George Dobson, Mortlach, Sask. 2-2

**WHITE WYANDOTTES, 25 YEARS GENERA-** tions of 200-egg breeding. Mature cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. Thos. Lund, Stonewall, Man. 24

**BRED-TO-LAY ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Oliver Anderson, Hanley, Sask. 24

**MARTIN STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2.00 each. Mrs. L. Bourassa, Ladysmith, Sask. 1-4

**PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN-** dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Mrs. John Buckley, Menteth, Man. 2-2

## FARMS and REAL ESTATE

## Sale or Rent



FARMS and REAL ESTATE

The following highly improved farms are offered for sale:

288 acres, 13 miles from Winnipeg, 250 cultivated, 90 summerfallowed. Good buildings. Loading platform adjoins farm. Good dairy farm.

625 acres, 9 miles from Winnipeg, 1 mile from loading platform, 525 cultivated, 360 summerfallowed, 165 fall ploughing. Extra large house and barn and other buildings. Dairy or stock farm.

320 acres, 28 miles from Winnipeg, 5 miles from good town, 180 cultivated, 90 summerfallowed. Good buildings. Would make good stock farm.

407 acres, 11 miles from Winnipeg, 1/2 mile from town, on pavement.

310 acres, 15 miles from Winnipeg, 1 1/2 miles from town, 250 cultivated. Large barn, house and other buildings, good dairy or stock farm.

Apply: The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, 363 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

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Make a good New Year's Resolution:

"I will buy a farm and no longer rent."

For particulars of improved farms for sale, apply: THE MANITOBA FARM LOANS ASSN. Winnipeg, Man.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY OF CALIFORNIA general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa, combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, ensures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper, The Earth, free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 922 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

RICHMOND FARMS ON LULU ISLAND—Blocks of three, four and five acres rich, clean, river silt soil, in B.C.'s most productive area, just ten miles from Vancouver's post office. On paved roads with fine schools and every modern city convenience. For the poultry farmer and small fruit grower a homestead ideal. Prices \$450 to \$550 per acre, quarter cash. For full information on these and other B.C. farms, write or see Pemberton and Son Vancouver Limited, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe Street, Vancouver.

1,200-ACRE FARM, 1,150 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION, 100 more breakable, 740 acres summerfallow and breaking; good buildings; one mile from town; farm all equipped, mostly new machinery; good water. Price, including equipment, seed and feed, \$38 per acre; \$8,000 cash, balance half crop payments, 6% interest. A real wheat producer. Binkley Bros., Shaunavon, Sask.

400-ACRE FARM, 420 ACRES CULTIVATED, 100 more to break; good water; 11 miles from town; mostly new equipment. Price, including equipment, seed and feed, 50 bushels wheat per acre. No interest. Cash payment \$3,000, credited as 3,000 bushels. Balance payments half crop. Binkley Bros., Shaunavon, Sask.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY's land settlement plan offers unequalled opportunities for new settlers to purchase lands in Western Canada under easy long-term contract. Write for free descriptive booklet. Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Department of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

FOR SALE—CHOICE WHEAT FARM OF 400 acres, all under cultivation, 130 acres ready for crop; good buildings, fences and water; two and a half miles from Springfield, Sask.; \$27 per acre; \$2,500 cash, balance arranged. William McCallum, Nampa, Alta.

STANISLAUS COUNTY, CALIFORNIA—Where farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write free booklet. Dept. 27, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

160 ACRES, FOUR MILES FROM CALGARY, rolling prairie with poplar groves, good soil; well adapted for poultry, dairying and black fox farming. A high-class investment. Price only \$2,400 cash. Write Walch Lands Ltd., Winnipeg.

240 ACRES OF GOOD LAND IN TOWNSHIP 53-East for sale, cheap, to close an estate. Apply Lorne J. Elliott, 220 Curry Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—QUARTER-SECTION, 5 1/4 MILES from town; 75 acres summerfallow; house, stable, granary, well. For further information, apply S. Cameron, Quill Lake, Sask.

FOR SALE—805 ACRES, BROKEN, JOINING townsite of Heward, Sask., 650 fenced, two sets of buildings, good water. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Heward, Sask.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES OF LAND, HOUSE, garage, also 200 colonies of bees and equipment, in Kootenay Valley, B.C. Write for particulars to J. Durrant, Edgewood, B.C.

HALF-SECTION GOOD FARM LAND AT Woodnorth, Man. Mrs. Barrett, 415 1st Street, Brandon.

IMPROVED FARM IN FERTILE RAINY RIVER Valley for quick sale. Small deposit. L. White, Emo, Ontario.

SECTION, SPERLING, 300 ACRES SUMMER-fallow, buildings, \$25 per acre. Number of other good buys. W. J. Schaelek & Co., Winnipeg.

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WANTED—GOOD 640 ACRES OR MORE ON shares, with seed, feed, some horses and machinery furnished first year. I have one set of machinery, have horses, 30 cattle. Am experienced Canadian; have best reference and grown-up sons. Box 58, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

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CASH BUYERS WANT FARMS. OWNERS write J. Hargrave, 120 Curry Bldg., Winnipeg.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF LAND for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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WHY FREEZE? COME TO VICTORIA! FOUR room bungalow just completed, city conveniences, fireplace, bathroom, sufficient land, best poultry district, near school, thirty minutes drive on paved road. Low price, taxes negligible. Write Hamersley 1009 Crescent Road, Victoria, B. C.

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WHAT ABOUT SEED?

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING OF REGISTERED AND IMPROVED SEED

Wheat, oats, barley, flax, corn, sweet clover, brome grass, alfalfa, western rye grass, etc.

WRITE FOR PRICES

Also, we handle Copper Carb.—the better smut treatment.

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BANNER AND VICTORY VARIETIES

Commercial grades grown from Registered Seed

Prices f.o.b. Solsgirth

1st Generation, per bus.	\$1.75
2nd Generation, per bus.	1.50
3rd Generation, per bus.	1.25
4th Generation, per bus.	1.10
No. 1 seed	.90
No. 2 seed	.80
No. 3 seed	.70

Sacked in 3 bus. Jute sacks at 20c each.

Car lots quoted less sacking charges. Marked cheque or M.O. must accompany orders. Deliveries after January 15.

THE SOLSGIRTH CO-OPERATIVE SEED OAT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. Solsgirth, Man.

TIMOTHY SEED

THE most northern grown offered for sale in Canada.

No. 1 Government Standard, Germination 95 to 98 per cent. Entirely free of noxious weed seeds.

The products of our fields in 1927 took first at Saskatchewan and Alberta, and second at Chicago fairs for timothy seed.

If, upon examination, you are not well pleased with this seed I will, upon its return, refund the purchase money, and pay freight both ways.

Price, sacked, F.O.B. here, \$9.00 per 100 lbs.

ROBERT COCHRANE Grand Prairie, Alberta

SEED AND FEED:

WHEAT, Marquis, Durum; OATS, O.A.C. BARLEY.

WE BUY AND SELL

Send us samples if you have any of these grains to sell. Ask for samples and prices if you wish to buy.

INDEPENDENT FARMERS LIMITED 502 Union Trust Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MARQUIS, GARNET, MINDUM SEED, AND FEED OATS

EXTRA choice quality in registered and select Marquis and Garnet wheat; Mindum, very pure, does not rust and very high yielding. Registered and select number one Banner and Victory oats.

SPECIAL PRICE ON CAR-LOAD LOTS

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FOR BEST RESULTS PLANT HARDY GROWN trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, etc., direct from growers. Reasonable prices. Garden guide and Catalogue mailed free. West End Nurseries Calgary, Alberta.

DAHLIAS, ROSE BUSHES, GLADIOLI, PEONIES, Irises, cut flower plants. High quality, lowest delivered prices. List free. Loranzer, 102 Main, Almyre East, Que.

BUY YOUR SEEDS DIRECT—GET NEW CROP fresh, tested seeds. Standard proven varieties. Wholesale prices. Investigate. Free seed list. McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg.

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Barley

BIRTLER FOR SEED BARLEY—O.A.C. No. 21, government tested and inspected, third generation, No. 1 and No. 2 seed. All orders will receive prompt attention. For particulars, prices, etc., write F. C. Barber, sec.-manager, Birtle Co-operative Seed Barley Growers' Association Limited, Birtle, Man.

SELLING—CAR GOOD BARLEY, 75c. BUSHEL. Alex. Bennett, Pathlow, Sask.

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WANTED TO PURCHASE—FOUR OR FIVE cars of good seed oats, Banner or Victory preferred. Write, giving prices and send sample, to Provincial Security Co., Creelman, Sask.

WILD OATS—HOW TO ERADICATE. An entirely new and the only sure method. Particulars on receipt of \$2.00. Frank Vabets, Box 4, Fenwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—CAR No. 1 FEED OATS, PRICE 52 cents, f.o.b. Preeceville, Sask. Harold Mitchell.

SELLING—ONE CAR CLEAN FEED OATS, 50c. per bushel. Wanted—500 pounds good, clean sweet clover seed. J. P. Jenkins, Kelvington, Sask.

SELLING—BANNER OATS, No. 1 SEED, germination 96, re-cleaned, 65c. J. W. Hall, Kelvington, Sask.

OATS FOR SALE—ALL DIFFERENT GRADES. Write or wire for samples and quotations. P. W. Norton, Wilcox, Sask.

TWO CARS SEED OATS WANTED. SEND sample, test and price to J. S. Hough, Whittemouth, Man.

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, SEED, 2 C.W. and clean feed, in car lots, at attractive prices, A. Y. Young, Kelvington, Sask.

NOTICE—THREE CARS SEED OATS, cleaned, ready for drill, 75c. bushel. L. Leppington, Breckenburg, Sask.

SELLING—FEED OATS, 45c. PER BUSHEL. Barley, 75c. per bushel. F.o.b. Kelvington, Sask. Box 26.

FOR SALE—2,500 BUSHELS EXTRA SEED OATS. D. McKinnon, Macklin, Sask.

WANTED—CAR EXTRA ONE FEED OATS. Box 141, Dunrea, Man.

SEEDS and NURSERY STOCK

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AMBER-DURUM WHEAT AND SWEET clover has brought Deloraine district in four years from bankruptcy through rust and drought to excellent financial position. Ask us for information. Government seed purity certificate shows our sample of Mindum (Amber-Durum) cleaner than registered seed. Sample Mindum, Argentine flax Yellow Blossom or Arctic sweet clover, 10c. Montgomery Bros., Deloraine, Man.

MARQUIS WHEAT, ELIGIBLE FOR REGISTRATION as third generation, grades No. 1 seed, \$1.50 per bushel. Marquis wheat, Mitchell's strain, registered second generation, \$2.00 per bushel. Garnet wheat, cleaned, No. 1 seed, \$1.80 per bushel. Bags included. Car-load lot Garnet, machine run, \$1.65 per bushel, f.o.b. Fredericton Ind. Lloydminster, Sask.

GARNET WHEAT, SEED CONTROL CERTIFICATE 67-1334, germination 97, Carter disc cleaned, \$2.00 per bushel. Bags 25 cents extra. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta.

SELLING—WINTER WHEAT, MINNHARDI beardless, \$2.00, Stavelly; cleaned, sacked to pool members. Gus. E. A. Malchow, Stavelly, Alta.

MINDUM DURUM, GROWN FROM REGISTERED seed, Carter disc cleaned. Write for sample and price. Robert Wilson, Boissevain, Man.

FOR SALE—CAR OF GARNET WHEAT, government inspected for two years, 98.5% pure Garnet. C. R. Cornwall, Windthorst, Sask.

SELLING—GARNET WHEAT, 100% GERMINATION, \$2.00 bushel. E. N. Cooper, Stettler, Alta.

Grass Seed

ALFALFA SEED—HARDEST VARIETIES known. Hansen's Cossack and Siberian yellow flowered seed of 14-year-old stands. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rife, Alta.

SELLING—No. 1 WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, cleaned and sacked, eight cents. H. C. Johnson, Oyen, Alta.

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Three-Way PISTON RINGS

GUARANTEED TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. Sizes up to 8-In.

In diameter. Write for particulars about the new Three-Way Ring—the Duplex. Phillips Motor Parts Co., 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR parts—Titan, Case and Nelson tractor parts, windshields, magnetos, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray-Dorrs, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New and used parts for Fords. Orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co. Ltd., 263 to 273 Fort Street, Winnipeg. Write for our catalogue.

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg.

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IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE looking for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad." in this column. You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

FORD MOTOR, RADIATOR AND GAS TANK, complete, \$35, f.o.b. Herbert A. Taylor, Headingly, Man.

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CONSOLIDATED MOTORS LTD., 235 MAIN Street, Winnipeg.

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THE KANT-KLOG TRACTOR RADIATORS Write for descriptive folder MAYBILT RADIATORS LTD. 312 BURNELL STREET, WINNIPEG

Cartridge Radiators—Ask your neighbor, he has one. Made for all makes of Cars, Trucks and Tractors. Every radiator guaranteed. We repair all makes of radiators.—Guarantee Sheet Metal Company, 562 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.

ROLFE RADIATOR CO., PORTAGE AND Maryland, Winnipeg.

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CYLINDERS, GROUND, ANY ENGINE RE-babbited. Crankshafts trued. Bearing fitting. Welding. General repairs. Pritchard Engineering, 259 Fort, Winnipeg.

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WE GUARANTEE REPAIRS ON ALL MAKES OF magnetos, generators, starters; specializing on automotive armature rewinding. Automotive Rewinding Co., 264 Smith St., Winnipeg.

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FOR 12 YEARS MAGIC GAS HAS BEEN saving gasoline and kerosene users 20 to 30 per cent. in fuel costs. Why not you? Box sufficient treat 100 gallons, dollar, postpaid. Guaranteed absolutely harmless. Dealers, distributors, salesmen agents, attractive proposition. No kids or schemers. Harran Co., Reulath, Man.

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WE ARE PREPARED TO MANUFACTURE AND market any farm machine, device or improvement on liberal basis to investor or patentee. Box 60, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

MCGORMICK CORN BINDER, GOOD SHAPE only cut two seasons, price \$175. John Deere two-row lister, good shape, only used one season, price \$150. Reeves 32-horse steam engine, in good condition, price \$600. Fred Smith, Allan, Sask.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELLING—MCCARTNEY MILKING MACHINE, four-cow unit, piping complete. Also sell or trade 15-horse four-cylinder motor, complete clutch and pulley, skidded, for small gas engine. F. Turner, Lumsden, Sask.

FOR SALE—FIVE H.P. HERCULES ENGINE and eight-inch flat plate crusher, all in A1 condition, \$125 cash. I. Claes, Sandridge, Man.

SELLING—10 H.P. INTERNATIONAL GAS engine, first-class running condition, all complete, \$85. Box 82, Morden, Man.

SELL, OR TRADE FOR GAS OUTFIT, MY big steam threshing outfit. Drawer 31, Kayville, Sask.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—AMERICAN-ABELL 25-75 steam engine, good condition. Value \$700. Drawer 135, Delta, Alta.

SELLING—28-44 RUMELY SEPARATOR, fully equipped, including rubber drive belt. Sacrifice, \$475. W. G. Lellard, Dropmore, Man.

SELLING—SAWING OUTFIT, COMPLETE. Snap. Box 28, Carman, Man.

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Good, reliable, steady and industrious men to supply the Farm Homes of Western Canada with the famous WATKINS' LINE OF FOOD PRODUCTS, HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES, TOILET ARTICLES, ETC. WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES for REAL "GO-GETTERS" to get into a profitable and independent business of your own. A business once established, will last for years. No necessity of changing jobs every few months or being out of work six months or more a year.

The opportunities for success are unlimited. If you want to earn more money and have a steady job, write for particulars to THE J.R. WATKINS COMPANY DEPT. G. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Make 12 days from the start

SELL BROCK-WARNER \$21.75 All Wool Tailoring Full or Part Time

Makes \$12 a Day From Start

Part time men \$5 an hour selling famous Brock-Warner tailored-to-measure all-wool suits at \$21.75. Commensurate paid in advance. Free suit and liberal bonus to producers. Wonderful selling outfit—most complete and elaborate one in Canada line includes Shirts, Raincoats, Boys Suits, etc. and many higher priced men's suit lines. We train the inexperienced. Men with determination and will succeed in work for success write for this big money making opportunity today. Give us all the information you can about yourself—if you mean business samples will be sent at once.

The BROCK-WARNER Co., Dept. A1 P.O. Box 2194, Montreal

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THE JACOBI-NESS HOOF TRIMMER AND YOUNG STOCK DEMORNER

EVERY FARMER NEEDS ONE

No Sales Experience needed. Our absolute Money Back Guarantee makes sales easy and users satisfied. Price \$7.50. Postage extra: Man., 35c; Sask. and Ont., 45c; Alta. and Que., 57c; B.C. and Maritimes 69c; C.O.D. 15c extra. Terms Cash or C.O.D. Write for free complete information.

JACOBI-NESS CLIPPER SALES CO. 301 McIntyre Block, Dept. (G), Winnipeg

IF YOU WANT TO BE A REAL BARBER CALL OR WRITE THE O. K. BARBER COLLEGE 1710 ROSE ST., REGINA No Connection with any other College.

AGENTS—IF YOU ARE NOT SELLING SHIRTS you are losing money. Shirts and neckwear sell every minute of the day. Easy to make \$10 a day. Write today for your sample outfit of the famous Lionel custom quality dress shirts, work shirts, windbreakers, neckwear and outdoor clothing. Absolutely free. Experience unnecessary. Don't lose any time. Write Lionel Mills, Dept. 159, Box 1404, Montreal.

AGENTS—READ THIS: FURIE SUITS and topcoats made to measure at \$19.50 delivered. Absolutely no competition. Guaranteed \$30 and \$35 values. Wonderful assortment of pure wool worsteds and tweeds. Extra large size samples. You sell three to one against all higher-priced lines. Full or part time. Free suit to producers. Biggest commissions paid daily. Write for free sample outfit. Forde Clothing Co., Dept. 173, Box 2384, Montreal.

SALESMEN WANTED TO SELL HARDY tested stock of Canada's greatest nurseries (established 90 years). New and special lines, including varieties recommended by the Western Experimental Stations. Highest commissions, exclusive territory, handsome free outfit. Start now. Stone and Wellington, Toronto 2, Ontario.

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ARTIFICIAL LIMBS MADE AND FITTED BY experts. Trusses and spinal supports. Winnipeg Artificial Limb Co., 621 Main St., Winnipeg.

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IMMORTALITY CERTAIN IS SHOWN IN Sweeten's great work on "Heaven and Hell," the life after death, and a real world beyond. Over 400 pages. Only 25c. postpaid. B. A. Law, 486 Euclid Ave., Toronto.

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PACKAGE BEES WITH YOUNG ITALIAN queens, two pounds, \$3.05; three pounds, \$4.05. Satisfaction guaranteed. Overbey Apiaries, Leonville, Louisiana.

BREAD IMPROVER

BREAD IMPROVER—THE HOUSEWIFE should order her supply of Ho-Mayde now; it will make baking easy in cold weather, prevents sour bread, makes bread sweet and wholesome. Price 20c. packet. C. & J. Jones Limited, Winnipeg.



## MISCELLANEOUS

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**WHEAT—\$10, NO MORE, BUYS OPTION 5,000** bushels wheat, corn. Possibility large profits. Particulars free. Write today. Grain Traders Service, T-22, Quincy, Chicago. 2-2

**FOR SALE—LIVERY BARN, DRAY AND FULL** equipment. For particulars, apply to P.O. Box 7, Abernethy, Sask. 2-2

## CHIROPODY—FOOT SPECIALISTS

**RELIEF FROM ALL FOOT TROUBLES.** Established 17 years. "Limp in. Walk out." Dr. Lennox, 334 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg. 19-9

## CORDWOOD AND HAY

**CORDWOOD FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE** quantity for sale in seasoned Poplar, Jack Pine, Tamarack and Birch. Will be pleased to quote prices on enquiry. Crawford-Lockhart Lumber Co. Ltd., 401 Lombard Bldg., Winnipeg. 22-5

**CORDWOOD AND HAY WANTED—FOR SATIS-** factory results ship your cars to Western Fuel Co., Winnipeg. 20-5

**SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD AND BALED** hay, lowest prices. Harry Steffen, Arborg, Man. 23-6

## CREAM WANTED

**CREAM WANTED—CREAM SHIPPED C.P.R.** or C.N.R. Express, addressed Agricultural College, Winnipeg, will be picked up promptly, weighed, graded and tested accurately, and returns made the following day. 1-5

## CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

**PRESSURE TREATED CREOSOTED PINE** posts are stronger than cedar. They will last for from 40 to 60 years. Price—three inches to four inches top diameter, 30 cents each; four inches to five inches, 40 cents each; all f.o.b. Calgary, or we can quote you a price at your station. Use creosoted posts and be through with your fencing problem for your life-time. The Dominion Government Forestry Branch recommend creosoted posts. Alberta Wood Preserving Company Limited, 1910-9th Ave. West, Calgary. 1f

## DENTISTS

**GOOD DENTISTRY AT MODERATE PRICES.** Dr. P. A. Eckman, corner Main and Logan, Winnipeg. 19-12

**DR. W. J. ROBB, 600 STANDARD BANK BLDG.,** Winnipeg. 15f

**DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN-** nipeg. 15f

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**WE CARRY ALL PATENT MEDICINES, DRUG** sundries, rubber goods; prescriptions filled; prompt attention. Bluebird Drug Store, 493 Sargent Ave., Winnipeg. 20-12

## DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS

**OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND** renewed. Rugs and house furnishings renovated. Furs stored, remodelled and relined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask. 19-12

**HENRY BROS., 969 SHERBROOK STREET,** Winnipeg. Send this ad. with next order of cleaning and dyeing and receive 10% discount. 20-12

**MORRIS DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS, 744** Alexander Ave., Winnipeg. 6-24

**DUBOIS, 276 HARGRAVE ST., WINNIPEG** (opposite Eaton's). 3-24

**AMERICAN DYE WORKS, 470 PORTAGE AVE.,** Winnipeg. 7-12

## FARM HELP

## FARM HELP

A limited number of young men for farm work, apply now.

THE SALVATION ARMY  
IMMIGRATION DEPT.

241 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man.

**MARRIED COUPLE WANTS WORK ON FARM** by the year, with separate house. Capable of taking full charge. Can furnish good references. No children. Box 59, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

**THOROUGHLY RELIABLE COUPLE, MAN** good with horses and machinery. Capable of taking charge. Wife excellent cook. Write, stating wages. O. Sutermeister, Crossfield, Alta.

**WANTED—POSITION AS FARM MANAGER,** or run a tractor, 17 years' experience Manitoba. W. Eaton, Elm Grove, Man.

## FEMALE HELP

**WANTED—LADIES TO ADDRESS, FOLD AND** mail circulars at home. Send stamp for particulars. Home Manfg. Co., Toronto 3.

## FISH

**FRESH FISH FREE! WE HAVE A GOOD** run of Sturgeon Mulletts, average size four pounds. This fish has a delicious taste, firm meat and few bones. It is the best fish of them all. Price, 50 pounds of Sturgeon Mulletts, 45 pounds of small Whites, 50 pounds fancy Pike, all for \$7.00, and 30 pounds Jumbo common Mulletts free. Who's not a three orders at once gets a dandy pair of Indian-made moccasins free. Postage prepaid. Send cash with order. G. Goltz, Homesteader and Fisherman, St. Martin, Man.

**DRESSED TROUT, 15c.; JUMBO WHITES, 13c.;** dressed whites, 9c.; special quality whitefish, 10c.; pickerel, 9c.; tullibees, 7c.; headless jacks, 6c.; sturgeon mullets, 6c.; ordinary mullets, 4c.; f.o.b. Big River. Cash with order. For sale by I. Olafson, Big River, Sask. 23-3

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—PICKEREL, 7c.;** Jacks, 4c.; Tullibees, 5c.; Mulletts, 3c.; large Whites, 10c.; small Whites, 6c. 25% off on 500 pounds or over. Cash with order. A. Johnston, Box 42, Westbourne, Man.

**FISH—FRESH FROZEN JACKS, TULLIBEE** 100, \$6.50; 300, \$18. Freight prepaid Manitoba, Suckers, \$1.00 less. Saskatchewan and Alberta, add 25c. Cash with order. Address, Moore's, Pure Food Products, Portage la Prairie, Man.

**FRESH CAUGHT TULLIBEE OR LITTLE** Whites, 3 1/2c. pound; Jacks, 4c.; Mulletts, 3c. Terms, cash with order. Langruth Trading Co., Langruth, Man. 1-4

**FISH FROZEN ALIVE—JACKFISH AND** Tullibees, 4c. pound; Pickerel 8c. Over 500 pounds 1 1/2c. less. Sacks included. Thordasch, Bros., Langruth, Man. 24-5

**FRESH FROZEN FISH—TULLIBEE, 3 1/2c.** pound; Jackfish, 3 1/2c. pound; Pickerel, 7c. pound. Cash with order. Thompson Bros., Langruth, Man. 2-3

**FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND WHITE-** fish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alta. 22-5

## MISCELLANEOUS

## FLOUR MILLS

**CHAUVIN FLOUR MILL FOR SALE. ONE** thousand dollars will handle. Chauvin, Alta. 1-4

## FURNITURE, STOVES New and Used

**HARGRAVE FURNITURE STORE, 317-344** Ellice Ave., Winnipeg. 1-24

**ADANAC FURNITURE EXCHANGE, 335 CARL-** ton St., Winnipeg. 1-2 4

## GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

**TRIPLEX AUTO KNITTER, YARN, TABLE,** almost new, half price. Eason, Willowlea, Alta. 2-3

## GUNS AND GUNSMITHS

**GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE AND REPAIRED.** Rifle sights for sale. Fred Kaye, 48 1/4 Princess Street, Winnipeg. 1-6

## HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

## THE BRIGMAN TANNERY

**WE TAN YOUR HIDES AND FURS**

Best Prices given for Hides and Furs  
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**PROGRESSIVE TANNERY, EDMONTON,** Custom tanners of leather and robes. Write for literature. Awarded diploma at Edmonton Exhibition, 1916. 23-9

**SASKATOON TANNERY, SASKATOON—TAN-** ners of robes and leather. Freight paid on hides shipped for tanning. Ask for price list. 21-9

## HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

**HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE SPECIALIST—HAVE** been successful in treating. Only physician in Canada specializing on this disease. Dr. Carscallen, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16f

## HOSPITALS

**ULCERS OF STOMACH AND CANCER** treated by entirely new methods without pain, operation or drugs. Write Sunnyside Hospital, 530 Balmoral St., Winnipeg. 16-18

## HELP WANTED



**MEN WANTED FOR RAILROADS**  
Nearest their homes—everywhere—to train for Firemen, Brakemen, beginners \$150-\$250 monthly. Promoted to Conductor or Engineer—\$3,000-\$4,000 yearly—highest wages on railroads. Also clerks RAILWAY EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION Dept. D-11, Brooklyn, N.Y.

## HONEY

**BIG SPECIALS—PURE EASTERN MAPLE** syrup, wine gallons, only \$2.35 each; four gallons, \$9.20 each; six gallons, only \$13.75; delivered free with honey. Ontario apple butter, case, about 54 pounds, \$4.90, delivered free with honey. Delicious, pure Ontario Clover honey, delivered free, Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$9.20; 100 pounds, \$14.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$9.50; 100 pounds, \$14.90. Choice Buckwheat honey, delivered, Saskatchewan, 60 pounds, \$8.20; 100 pounds, \$12.75; Alberta, 60 pounds, \$8.50; 100 pounds, \$12.90. Guaranteed finest quality. Ten-pound or 60-pound cans. Write Russell Roseburgh, honey dealer, Saskatoon, Sask. 1-5

**ONTARIO'S PUREST No. 1 WHITE CLOVER** honey, \$7.20 per crate of six ten-pound pails, cash with order, f.o.b. Toronto. Also Ontario maple syrup, guaranteed absolutely pure, \$12 per crate of six imperial gallons, about 90 pounds per crate. Pure maple sugar, 25c. per pound. E. Warren, 409 Shaw St., Toronto, formerly R.R. No. 3, Uxbridge, Ont. 22-3

**PURE SWEET CLOVER HONEY—NONE** equals it in mellowness. No Russian thistle or common white clover; thousand acres sweet clover. Twelve tins, 17 dollars. Freight charges almost same as six tins. Deloraine, Manitoba, Bee Co. 1-9

**CLOVERDEW HONEY, FROM THE CLOVER** fields of Western Manitoba. Thick, clear and a beautiful flavor. Sixty pounds, in pails, \$8.00; one dozen quart jars, \$7.25. Cloverdeew Apiaries, Beulah, Man. 2-3

**SPILLET'S GUARANTEED CLOVER HONEY,** one case, six ten-lb. pails, \$8.25; one case, 12 five-lb. pails, \$8.75; four cases and over, 5% discount. Write for price and sample on ten and half-ton lots. Isaac Spillet, Dauphin, Man. 2-3

**IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK-** ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want" Ad. in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA PURE CLOVER** honey, excellent quality. 100 pounds, \$16; 50 pounds, \$8.50. Robt. Drysdale, R.R. 1, Brandon. 22-3

**PURE MANITOBA HONEY, \$8.00 PER 60-** pound crate. Write for quantity discount. J. J. Thiessen, Groulx, Man. 1-4

**HONEY—MANITOBA CLOVER, FIVES AND** tens, \$9.00 crate. Ewes and rams. Deanshanger Apiary, Pilot Mound, Man. 2-5

**DELICIOUS MANITOBA CLOVER HONEY—** comb, in 7-lb. tins, \$1.50. G. H. Ball Dominion City, Man.

**DELICIOUS HONEY, SIX TEN-POUND PAILS,** \$7.80. A. Hart, Gladstone, Man. 2-5

## LIGHTING PLANTS

**FARM LIGHTING PLANTS, NEW AND USED,** operated by gasoline, kerosene or wind. Electrical Engineers' Limited, Calgary, Alta. 20-22

## LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

**GENUINE FRUIT ESSENCE TO MAKE ALL** kinds of liqueurs, etc. Kirsh, curacao, prunelle, benedictine, chartreuse, menthe, cherry-brandy, cacao. Price 50c bottle. Book of recipes sent. Bottle cappers, \$1.50-\$2.35. Bottle crowns, 50c. gross. Corks, Bottlers' sundries, etc. Richard-Belliveau, 334 Main St., Winnipeg. 1-9

**A GENUINE AL ENGLISH MALT EXTRACT** makes a delicious healthful beverage. Put up in 2 1/2-pound tins. Special introductory price \$1.75 postpaid. Weir Specialty Co. Ltd., Importers, 561-563 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. 2-4

## LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

**FENCE POSTS—ANY KIND, ALL SIZES,** cedar, tamarac, willow. North West Coal Co., Edmonton, Alta. 1-9

**SELLING—NUMBER ONE SEASON WHITE** poplar cordwood. Lowest prices. M. Swedlo, Poplarfield, Man. 1-3

## MISCELLANEOUS

B.C. COAST  
LUMBER

Shingles, lath, win-  
dows, doors, frames,  
etc., by car lot,  
direct from the mill  
to you. **SAVE MONEY** on your building pro-  
gram and get the **HIGHEST QUALITY B.C.**  
**COAST LUMBER.** Order now for lowest prices  
and best service. Delivered price lists, estimates  
and quotations free. **COAST AND PRAIRIE**  
**LBR. CO., VANCOUVER, B.C.**

**BUY YOUR LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH,** millwork, etc., from the old established firm selling highest quality B.C. coast lumber direct from mill to consumer since 1913. Save big money. Get better quality. Send your lumber bill, sketch or plan for our delivered price. Quantities guaranteed. Write for free plan folder and price lists. Farmers' Mutual Lumber Co. Ltd., Bekins Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. Capital, \$100,000. Bankers, Royal Bank.

**LUMBER—SAVE MONEY BY BUYING** direct. We have millions of feet dry lumber in stock for immediate shipment. Write for our special January prices. Sixteen years honest dealings with thousands of satisfied customers. Consumers' Lumber Co. Ltd., 220 Rogers, Vancouver, B.C. Bankers, Royal Bank.

**FENCE POSTS—TAMARACK, CEDAR AND** willow; 4-foot slabs, cordwood, stove wood, corral poles, telephone poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 24-24

**FOR SALE—CEDAR POSTS, 3 1/2 TO 6-INCH** tops, 10c.; tamarac, 3 to 5-inch tops, 8c.; loaded on cars. W. Geo. Moffatt, Sprague, Man.

**LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES,** cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 20-9

**CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE-** livered your station. E. Hall, Solsqua, B.C. 18-13

**SELLING—OAK POSTS AND CORDWOOD.** T. Turnbull, 478 McMillan Ave., Winnipeg. 24-3

**SELLING—POPLAR CORDWOOD. LOWEST** prices. D. Torbiak, Poplarfield, Man. 2-5

## MALE HELP WANTED

**MEN IN HIGH POSITIONS, MEN OF SOCIAL** standing, men who can afford to buy the very best, are wearing Wilson-Bradshaw clothing. Tailored from the finest fabrics, fitted to measure, and sold through agents at almost half of store prices. We have openings for a few more agents, spare or full time. Free suit for you to wear and free samples. Write us today. This is a real opportunity to make big money. Wilson-Bradshaw Co., Dept. W-5, 1183 Bleury St., Montreal. 24f

**MAKE MONEY IN BUILDING—MENTION** this paper and receive valuable booklet on building and how to read blue prints. No charge for these. Learn how to fill big pay jobs. Short cut method. Write today. Address, Building Dept. 2758, Chicago Tech., 118 East 26th St., Chicago, Ill. 22-7

**MEN—LEARN BARBERING, HAIRDRESSING,** engineering, electricity, bricklaying. Attend reliable practical schools. Catalogue free. Write Hemphills, 580 Main St., Winnipeg. 21-9

## MEDICINES AND APPLIANCES

**VARICOSE ULCERS, RUNNING SORES AND** eczema, etc., healed while working. Easy self-home treatment. Many testimonials. Write to Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Mr. D. van der Ploeg, Bromhead, Saskatchewan, writes: "I was troubled with varicose ulcers and eczema for a long time. I tried everything to get better, but without result; but Nurse Dencker's treatment did the trick. I can highly recommend her to anyone afflicted with the above named diseases, etc." 1-5

**WHY SUFFER? WEAR SMITH'S CELEBRATED** Rupture Appliance. Made in Galt since 1893. Constantly improved. Write for literature. Smith Manufacturing Co., Galt, Ont. 2-5

## MONEY ORDERS

WHEN  
REMITTING  
BUY  
MONEY  
ORDERS

CANADIAN  
NATIONAL  
EXPRESS

## MONUMENTS

**"MARK EVERY GRAVE"**  
**MEMORIAL MARBLE & TILE CO., LTD.**  
71 Main St., Winnipeg  
Designs and Prices in all sizes and materials  
Free on request. A few select districts still  
open for reliable agents. Write at ONCE.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

**ACCORDION MANUFACTURING. REPAIRS** done. 597 McDermot, Winnipeg. 1-9

## PATENT ATTORNEYS

**Inventors**  
**IT'S FREE**

W. IRWIN-HASKETT

18 ELGIN ST., OTTAWA, CANADA.

Prompt, Professional, Personal Service

Please send me FREE (1) "Record of Inven-  
tions." (2) Booklet of "Wanted Inventions."  
(3) "Newest Leaflets on Patents," and (4) "Full  
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MAIL COUPON TODAY g.g.g.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PATENTS**  
A LIST OF "WANTED INVENTIONS" AND FULL  
INFORMATION SENT FREE ON REQUEST  
The RAMSAY Co. Dept. 273 Bldg. 167  
OTTAWA, CAN.

**PATENT YOUR INVENTIONS. WRITE** Featherstonhaugh & Co., 36 C.P.R. Building, Winnipeg, for full information. A Canadian company of 40 years standing. Gerald S. Roxburgh, resident manager.

**PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO** Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free. 10-6

## POTATOES

**FOR SALE—A CAR OF POTATOES. SAME** can be seen one mile north of station, C.N.R. R. McQueen, Stephentown, Man.

## OPTOMETRISTS AND OPTICIANS

**STRAIN'S LIMITED, 231 PORTAGE AVE.,** Winnipeg—J. F. Tulloch, Optometrist. "For better vision and comfortable glasses." 17-12

## RADIO PARTS AND REPAIRS

**ULTRADYNE L-2 EIGHT-TUBE RADIO WITH** tubes, \$50. Fliver radio with tube, \$7.50. Box 200, Winkler, Man.

**RADIOS REPAIRED. R. HILLS, EXPERT** radiotician, 2239 Toronto St., Regina. 22-4

**H. JOHNSON, REPAIRS, 719 PORTAGE AVE.,** Winnipeg. 20-8

**PHILLIPS MOTOR PARTS CO., 302 NOTRE** Dame, Winnipeg. 20-12

## RHEUMATISM—KIDNEY TROUBLE

**THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HAVE BEEN RE-** lieved of rheumatism, sciatica, kidney trouble, lame back, through the use of Victory Rheumatism and Kidney Remedy. This medicine has no equal. Write to H. Ritchie, 302 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg. 20-8

## RUBBER GOODS

**IF YOU REQUIRE SANITARY RUBBER** goods, write for catalogue and price list. Safe and Sanitary Rubber Works, Dept. M., 4906 Wellington Street, Montreal. 19-12

**IF IT IS MADE OF RUBBER WE HAVE IT.** Will send by return mail. Postage paid. Broadway Drug Mail Order House, 618 Broadway, Winnipeg. 10f

**RUBBER—IF IT'S MADE OF RUBBER WE** have it. Write us. Universal Specialty Co., Dept. G, P.O. Box 2704, Montreal. 14

## SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

**LEARN DANCING, \$5.00. PROF. SCOTT,** Winnipeg. 19-12

## STAMMERING

**PERMANENTLY CURED. GUARANTEED** references. H. W. Hogue, 220 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg. 14

## STORY WRITING

**LEARN STORY-WRITING. WE TEACH YOU** Associated Writers, 13 Lineham Bldg., Calgary. 14

## STOVES, REPAIRS, ETC.

**STOVE REPAIRS FOR ALL CANADIAN AND** American ranges, furnaces and heaters. Greater Stove Co., 551 Main St., Winnipeg. 19-10

## TAXIDERMISTRY

**E. W. DARBET, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON-** ton St., Winnipeg. Specimens mounted true to life. All work guaranteed. 10f

**WESTERN TAXIDERMISTS, 183 NOTRE DAME** East, Winnipeg. Birds, heads, rugs mounted. Lowest prices in West.

**JACK CHARLESON, TAXIDER MIST,** Brandon, Man.

## TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED TOBACCO—REGALIA BRAND** postpaid five pounds or less, Rouge or Havana Connecticut, \$2.65, in Spread Leaf, \$2.90; Hachette or Rouge-Cueneil, \$3.40; Queneil of Perum d'Italie, \$3.65, in Spread Leaf \$3.90; Valgo Brand, \$3.90. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 14

## TYPEWRITERS

**SEND FOR BARGAIN LIST OF GUARANTEED** rebuilt Royals, Underwoods, Remingtons, etc., and particulars of our free offer. Royal Typewriter Agency, corner Portage and Main, Winnipeg.

**REBUILT TYPEWRITERS WITH GUARANTEE** Write for illustrated price list. Cleaning and repairing promptly done. Modern Office Appliances Ltd., 250 Notre Dame, Winnipeg. 19-10

## WELDING

**CRANKSHAFT WELDS GUARANTEED** stand. Perfectly true. Manitoba Welding, Princess, Winnipeg.

## WELL DRILLING

**WELL DRILLING WANTED BY RELIABLE** contractor. Write Harry Beandish, Sheol, Man.



"COMMON  
SENSE"

**COMBINATION FANNING MILL AND** WILD OAT SEPARATOR  
The latest, fastest and best. Will separate Wild Oats and other foul seeds from Oats or any other grain. For market or seed cleaning. Double capacity of other mills of same size. Durability of rolls guaranteed. Write to  
**COMMON SENSE FANNING MILL CO. LTD.**  
REGINA, SASK. OR ALLISTON, ONT.



# Gleaned from Hither and Yon

## The Marketing Tour

On January 8 the most representative group of farmers and officials of farmers' organizations to leave Canada on an organized tour sailed from Halifax. The party numbers 68 and will spend several weeks touring Great Britain and Denmark, studying farming operations, marketing conditions and co-operative marketing organizations. There is one woman farmer in the party in the person of Miss Nora Fyffe, of Qu'Appelle, Sask. Hon. George Langley represents the Saskatchewan government. Among those from Alberta are Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Warner of Clover Bar.

## Taschereau's Strength

The Quebec legislature opened its sessions on January 10. The Taschereau government is stronger than ever as a result of the provincial elections last spring. In the last legislative assembly the standing was: Liberals, 64; Conservatives and Independents, 21. In the present house there are 73 Liberals; nine Conservatives and one Labor oppositionist. Three seats are vacant. The speaker for the last eight years, Hon. J. N. Francoeur, has resigned and is succeeded by Hon. Hector La Ferte, who has been deputy speaker since 1923.

## Vancouver's Harbor

It appears that there has been some dissatisfaction among shipmasters at the administration of the port of Vancouver. On December 30, Captain Wyatt, master of one of the grain ships in port, put the fat into the fire when he charged that vessels for grain were being kept waiting from two to three weeks for cargoes without justification. Each day represents a loss to the vessel of about \$250. The harbor commissioners have disowned any further control over the elevators since they had been leased to private interests. Those private interests said they were not to blame. The railways said they were bringing west all the grain that there were ships available to take away.

The Board of Harbor Commissioners, called the shipmasters together and indicated their willingness to hear in detail their complaints, stating at the same time that they would do what was possible to remedy matters. There was a long session at which the seamen were very outspoken in their dissatisfaction at the existing arrangements for enabling vessels to get their cargoes. Immediate action was promised by the commissioners.

## The Winter

Winter seems to have gotten - his orders pretty badly mixed this year. The West had its usual January weather early in December and up to the time this is written, comparatively mild weather has lasted with short interruptions for nearly three weeks. Down in Ontario the dandelions were out in December and it looked like a winterless winter up till about Christmas. In the maritimes they had a very mild December. The average temperatures at Halifax for the month were over two degrees higher than for any

previous December in 24 years. After the turn of the New Year the golfers were out and building operations were in full blast. Dust was flying in the streets of Moncton on New Year's day. On the Island the snowfall has been light and the weather clear. On the other hand the weather has, it is reported, been rather more severe than usual at the coast. The Southern States have had a very severe winter, while in Europe unseasonable storms and snow falls down as far as sunny Italy have been the rule.

## Manitoba's Population

The population of Manitoba, as at June 1, 1926, is given as 639,056. On that date, when the quinquennial census of the province was taken, males outnumbered females by 331,956 to 307,100. The total represented a gain of nearly 30,000 over the decennial census of 1921, when the population numbered 610,118. Since 1871 Manitoba has increased from 25,228 to its present figure. At last year's count 56.36 per cent. of the people lived in cities and towns, and 43.64 per cent. were rural.

Of Manitoba's total population 422,396 are Canadian-born, 105,620 are British-born, and 111,000 foreign-born. Manitoba itself furnished the greatest percentages of its own people, the number provincially-born totalling 333,871. Ontario gave 59,410 citizens to the prairie province, Quebec 10,151, Saskatchewan 9,773, Nova Scotia 2,996, and the other provinces less than 2,000 each. There are 62,513 English men and women in Manitoba, a drop from 68,080 from 1921. Scottish-born men and women total 29,486, a decrease of about 1,000 from 1921. The Irish are represented by 10,303 and Welsh by 1,580. Of the foreign-born citizens Russians predominate with 20,296, an increase from 17,082 in 1921. Americans are second, with 18,077, and Galicians third with 15,615. The province has 1,463 Asiatics, of which 1,244 are Chinese and 25 Japanese.

## Trade with Great Britain

In the year ending on November 30, exports of Canadian produce to Great Britain totalled \$420,944,015. This was a decrease from the previous corresponding period of about \$60,000,000. The largest reduction was in agricultural and vegetable products, in which the exports fell off about \$47,000,000.

With regard to the twelve months period of imports from the United Kingdom, it is noted that alcoholic beverages rose from \$23,704,119 in 1926 to \$34,322,004 in 1927. There was a considerable increase in the importation of wines, 25,838,868 gallons being brought in during 1927 as compared with 18,020,832 gallons in 1926; imports of whiskey also rose from 862,193 gallons to 1,224,419.

Regarding the exports, a large drop is shown in cattle. In 1926, up to November 30, Canada sent 87,141 head of live cattle to Great Britain, but in 1927 only 14,075 head were exported. Translated into money this represented an export of \$8,919,153 in 1926 and \$1,459,470 in 1927.

The export of apples for the twelve

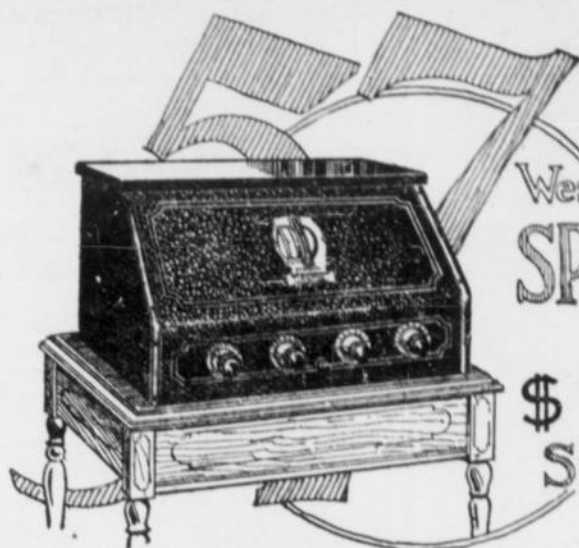
months' period also dropped considerably, the 1927 figures being 810,894 barrels compared with 1,343,497 barrels in 1926.

## Royal Bank

The annual report of the Royal Bank of Canada shows that records were established in practically all departments during the fiscal year ended November 30 last. Assets of \$894,663,903 are by far the largest ever reported by any Canadian bank and represent a gain for the year of over \$128,000,000. The deposits stand at over \$722,636,000, an increase of nearly \$110,000,000 in the last year. Profits for the year were \$5,370,145 compared with \$4,516,239 in the previous year. After taking care of pension funds, taxes, and reserves on bank premises, dividends and bonus amounting to \$3,984,988 were distributed and a balance of \$1,809,831 was credited to the profit and loss account. With the premium on new shares allotted to shareholders, the reserve and undivided profits now stand at \$31,809,831. During the year the paid up capital was increased to \$30,000,000, which is less than the reserve and undivided profits.

## Manitoba Poultry Pool

Hartney.—Another dressed poultry shipping season has just closed for Manitoba Co-operative Poultry Marketing Association, and during this shipping season from December 1 to December 14, about one hundred shipping points have been covered, with a marketing volume of 1,045,956 pounds, equal to 62 cars of dressed poultry at a value of approximately \$320,000, the largest amount of poultry ever handled by this association during a shipping season. Shippers were paid a flat advance of 15c per pound on day of shipping, and the final prices will be arrived at about the first week of January, and immediately after, final statements and settlements will be going out. Fully 75 per cent. of the product graded specials and standards this season.



Westinghouse  
**SPECIAL**  
only  
**\$ 78.00**  
Stripped

## Saves Half the Operating Costs

Through the development of the new Westinghouse UX-201-B Radiotron, owners of the Westinghouse Model 57 can enjoy radio at half the former cost of charging "A" Batteries. This new Westinghouse tube consumes only half the filament current of similar tubes of equal power, consequently operating costs are cut in half.

This model is the greatest value in radio. Costs but \$78.00, yet you get as much value as in a set at double the price. One dial control makes it the simplest to operate. Distant stations are brought in loud and clear. The tone is mellow and sweet, and for selectivity and sensitivity it sets a new record for moderate priced receiving sets.

Let us demonstrate the 57 in your home without cost or obligation.

DISTRIBUTORS:  
Canadian Westinghouse Co. Ltd.      Taylor and Pearson Ltd.      The Electric Shop Ltd.  
Winnipeg, Man.      Edmonton, Alta.      Saskatoon, Sask.  
H. G. Love & Co. Ltd.      W. G. Vogan Ltd.      E. G. Prior & Co. Ltd.  
Calgary, Alta.      Regina, Sask.      Vancouver, Victoria, B.C.

# Westinghouse

BATTERYLESS AND BATTERY

## RADIO and RADIOLAS

## LIVE HENS

We guarantee for No. 1 live hens the following prices until February 1:

Hens, over 6 lbs.	22c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	20c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18c
Hens, under 4 lbs.	15c

Ship for satisfaction to

**The Consolidated Packers Co.**

605 DUFFERIN AVE., WINNIPEG

## LIVE DUCKS

In Good Condition, 20c per lb.

Live Hens, over 6 lbs.	22c
Live Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	20c
Live Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	17c
Live Hens, under 4 lbs., good condition	15c
Spring Chickens, over 5 lbs.	20c
Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs.	16-17c
Old Roosters	10c
Turkeys	20-25c

5c per lb. more for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys only.

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg and guaranteed until January 31. Write for crates if required.  
**GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.**  
91-95 Lusted St.      Winnipeg, Man.

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Hens, over 6 lbs.	24c
Hens, 5 to 6 lbs.	20c
Hens, 4 to 5 lbs.	18c
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over, No. 1	26c
Chickens 5 lbs. and over, not staggy	18c
Ducks	23c

Dressed Chickens and Turkeys 5c per pound more than Live Weight. No. 2 and underweight stock. Highest Market Prices.  
Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg.      Crates on request.  
**PREMIER PRODUCE CO., 124 Robinson St., Winnipeg, Man.**

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

	Live	Dressed
Turkeys, over 12 lbs.	27c	34c
Turkeys, 10-12 lbs.	24c	30c
Hens, over 6 lbs.	22c	25c
Hens, 4-6 lbs.	17-20c	22c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.	18c	23c

Staggy Chickens, 2c per lb. lower than prices quoted. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until February 15.  
**ROYAL PRODUCE CO., 97 Aikins St., WINNIPEG**

## Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted

Live Hens, over 6 lbs.	22c
Live Hens, over 5 lbs.	19c
Live Hens, over 4 lbs.	17c
Live Ducks	15c

Highest Market prices for Dressed Chickens and Turkeys. Coops on request.  
**CANADIAN PRODUCE CO., 83 LUSTED ST., WINNIPEG**



Apples grown in 1927 on the farm of A. Hoyer, Neville, Sask.





## BUNIONS GONE IN 15 DAYS

Clip This and Prove It FREE!

The pedodyne solvent treatment is a boon to those whose bunion joints cause constant foot trouble and an ugly bulge to the shoes. Pain stops almost instantly; actual reduction of enlarged parts begins within a few days. Your next pair of shoes can be a size smaller—often two sizes smaller. Prove it free. Send coupon today and the full treatment guaranteed to bring complete results may be yours to try.

**SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON**  
KAY LABORATORIES, Dept. N242, 60 Front St. W., Toronto  
Please arrange for me to try your pedodyne process, which is guaranteed to dissolve bunion formation and restore ease to affected joints.  
Name.....  
Address.....  
This is not an order, ship nothing O. O. D.

## Can You Sleep All Night?

Or Must You Get Up Frequently BY Reason of Bladder Trouble?

If you are kept awake half the night and get up frequently on account of irritation and weakness of the bladder, or if you are suffering from prostatic trouble, write me at once for a generous free trial of my home treatment for the relief of bladder weakness. I send it free so you can try it in your own case and know how quickly it relieves the irritation and stops the getting up at night. This trial treatment alone will bring you such wonderful relief you will be delighted beyond words. Write me today. F. L. McWethy, 2937 Michigan Ave., Marshall, Mich.



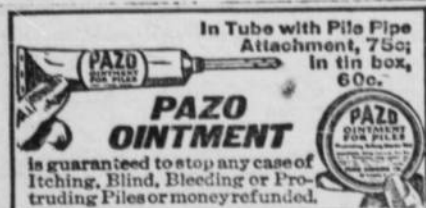
**A \$1.00 Pain FREE To Try**  
IF YOU HAVE Rheumatism

Also a free trial of Rheum-Alternative. Drafts are worn on the feet but are used for the pain of rheumatism in muscles and joints by their counter-irritant influence through the great foot pores. Thousands have written us about their recovery. Send name today and give the Drafts a trial. If satisfied with the benefit send us one dollar. If not, keep your money. You decide. A splendid new booklet on Rheumatism, illustrated with plates, comes with the Drafts. Write today. Send no money. Frederick Dyer Co., Suite 622 Dyer Bldg., Jackson, Mich.

## How She Got Rid of Rheumatism

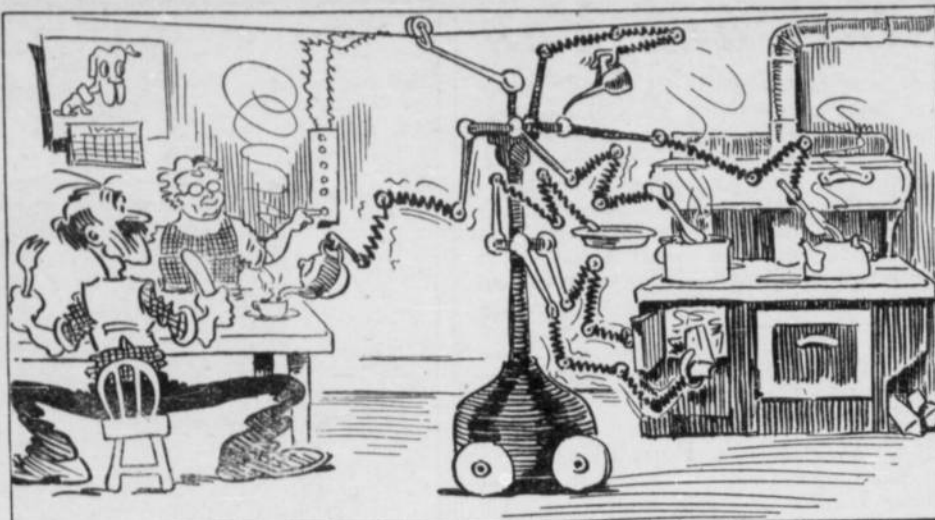
Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 204 Davis Avenue, F129 Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having healed herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.



## Piles Can Be Cured Without Surgery

A new instructive book, fully illustrated, printed in colors and copyrighted at Washington, has been published by Dr. A. S. McCleary, the noted Rectal Specialist, 553 Elms Boulevard, Excelsior Springs, Mo. In it Doctor McCleary tells how sufferers from Piles can be quickly and easily cured without the knife, scissors, "hot iron" electricity or any other cutting or burning method, without confinement to bed and no hospital bills to pay. The McCleary method, has been a success for 27 years and in over 13,000 cases; if you suffer with Piles or other rectal troubles, write Dr. McCleary today for a free copy of his new book.



Mr. Knowitall's Automatic Kitchen Operator

Mr. Knowitall's research department has estimated that 85 per cent. of the housewife's labor is performed in the kitchen. It became clear to his penetrating intellect, therefore, that if a machine could be perfected to perform the multitudinous duties of the kitchen, housekeeping would be robbed of much of its drudgery. The machine has now been perfected. It is shown here at some of its tasks, such as pouring tea, repairing the fire, replenishing the tea kettle and passing the soup. One outstanding feature of this great invention is that it oils its own joints. After the meal is over it will of course clear off the table and wash the dishes. Mr. Knowitall is determined that the machine shall not be used by bachelors. It is, he explains, a housewife's helper and not a substitute for a wife. All agents are therefore strictly instructed to sell it to married people only.

## SCREENINGS

Salesman (who for three hours has tried to sell a car): "Now, sir, I'll throw in the clutch."

Aberdonian: "I'll take her, then. I knew if I held out long enough, I'd get something for nothing."

A farmer was trying hard to fill out a railway company claim sheet for a cow that had been killed on the track. He came down to the last item: "Disposition of the carcass."

After puzzling over the question for a time, he wrote: "Kind and gentle."

Si Brown stood on the corner of the main street in the busy city and gazed with open-mouthed astonishment at the stream of vehicles moving past. Finally he turned to his companion and said in an awed voice:

"Jee-rusalem! Hiram, they shore are behind with their haulin', ain't they?"

Teacher (in English class)—"Johnny, take this sentence: 'Lead the cow from the pasture.' What mood?"

Johnny—"The cow, ma'am."

A farmer's wife shipped a crate of eggs to a wholesale house in a city, but before doing so she wrote on one of them: "I got two cents for this egg. What did you pay for it?" And she added her name and address.

A year later she received an answer. It was written on the highly embellished stationery of an actor. "My dear madam," he wrote, "while playing the part of Hamlet, in the far West, recently, I received your egg for nothing."

Teacher—"Willie, did your father write this essay?"

"No, ma'am. He started it, but mother had to do it all over again."

Believe it or Not.—The biggest men this world ever knew were born bare-footed.

O—"I just thought of a good joke."  
K—"Aw, get your mind off yourself."

Wife—"John, there is someone in the pantry, and I've just made a pie."

Hubby—"Well, it's all right with me as long as he don't die in the house."

The kindergarten teacher asked one of her young pupils what the eyes were for, and was promptly answered, "to see with." Another was asked what the nose was for, and the answer was correctly given. Then she asked the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Watts, "What are your ears for?" The child replied, "to keep clean." She got a 100 mark.

"Where did you find this wonderful follow-up system? It would get money out of anybody."

"I simply compiled and adapted the letters my son sent me from college."

Architect—"So you insist on four windows in your den?"

Jenks—"Yes, my wife needs a lot of light for her sewing."

Store Manager—"They say brunettes have sweeter dispositions than blondes."

Clerk—"Well, my wife's been both and I can't see any difference."

Aunt—"Aren't you ever afraid you'll lose control of your car?"

Daredevil Nephew—"Constantly—I'm two instalments behind already."

Grandma—"Oh, Jenny, darling, I am surprised! Aren't you going to give brother part of your apple?"

Jenny—"No, Grannie. Eve did that and she's been criticized ever since."

Heck—"Do you have any trouble with 'shall' and 'will'?"

Peck—"No; my wife says 'You shall' and I say 'I will.'"

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## HEADACHE RELIEVED ... QUICKLY

**Carter's Little Liver Pills**  
Purely Vegetable Laxative  
move the bowels free from pain and unpleasant after effects. They relieve the system of constipation poisons which many times cause a dull and aching head. Remember they are a doctor's prescription and can be given with absolute confidence to every member of the family. All Drugists 25c and 75c Red Packages.

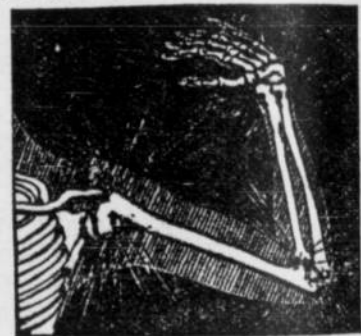
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**

## CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Rheumatism A Remarkable Home Treatment Given by One Who Had It

In the year of 1893 I was attacked by Muscular and Sub-Acute Rheumatism. I suffered as only those who are thus afflicted know, for over three years. I tried remedy after remedy, but such relief as I obtained was only temporary. Finally I found a treatment that cured me completely and such a pitiful condition has never returned. I have given it to a number who were terribly afflicted, even bedridden, some of them 70 to 80 years old, and the results were the same as in my own case.



"I had sharp pains like lightning flashes shooting through my joints."

I want every sufferer from any form of muscular and sub-acute (swelling at the joints) rheumatism, to try the great value of my improved "Home Treatment" for its remarkable healing power. Don't send a cent; simply mail your name and address, and I will send it free to try. After you have used it, and it has proven itself to be that long-looked-for means of getting rid of such forms of rheumatism, you may send the price of it. One Dollar, but understand I do not want your money unless you are perfectly satisfied to send it. Isn't that fair? Why suffer, any longer, when relief is thus offered you free. Don't delay. Write today.

Mark H. Jackson, 28P Stratford Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.  
Mr. Jackson is responsible, above statement true.

## Healed His Rupture

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely healed me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 121A Marcellus Avenue, Manassas, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

## End Pile Torture

New Internal Treatment Will Do It  
No Suffering—No Delay  
SEND FOR FREE TRIAL

Try the new Page Combination Treatment with internal tablets and all pain and suffering from Itching, Bleeding, Blind or Prolapsed Piles quickly stops. They heal internally—the correct way—because this new treatment removes their cause. Write today for Free Test Package—it costs you nothing. The Page Method will heal your piles. Send for free test.

E. R. PAGE CO., 326F Page Bldg., Marshall, Mich.